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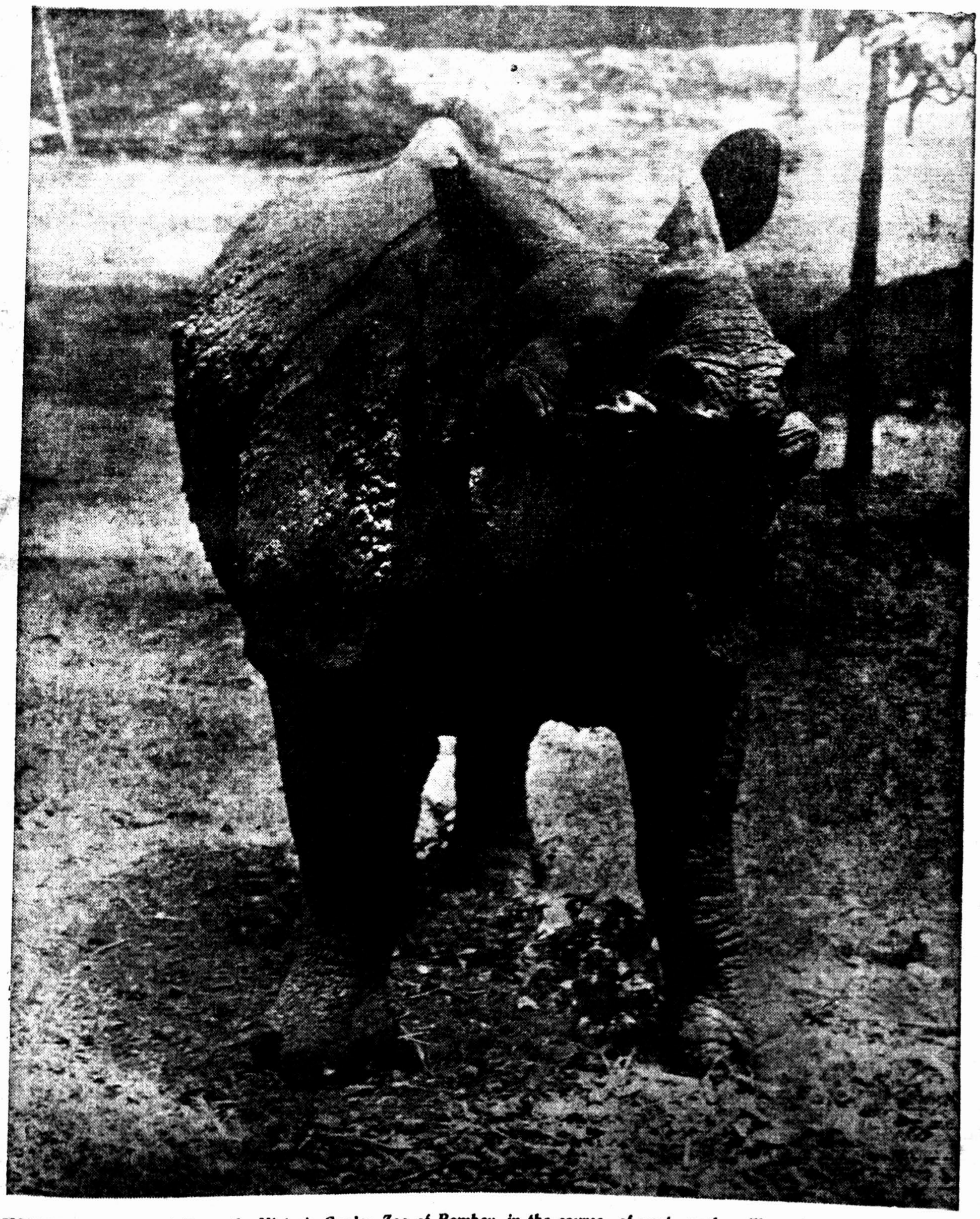
NEW DENIZEN OF BOMBAY ZOO



VISITORS to the Rani Baag, the Victoria Garden Zoo of Bombay, in the course of next week will meet the two-and-half-ton Assam Rhinoceros which has caused considerable headache to the authorities concerned with regard to its keep as well as safety of enclosure. A push with its horn backed by its tons of weight can make a nine-inch dent into a brickwall which equals, if not betters, the capacity of a rifle bullet at almost close range.

PHOTO: GODWYN

American's Open Letter To Bhave

SEE PAGE 19

To Be Filmed In India

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'ROGUES' MARCH'

JAMES Michener's "Return of Paradise" means a Fiji Island voyage for Gary Cooper first Hollywood star to be signed for this tale of the South Pacific.

This will be first of a pair of Michener yarns to be made by Aspen Productions, with a cast comprised largely of Polynesian natives, the second, "Until They Sail," follows in September on a New Zealand location.

Australian actor, Michael Tate won his fourth film assignment since he left the stage and radio of his native country for Hollywood. He goes into Universal-International's mystery melodrama, "The Black Castle," with Richar Greene, Stephen Mcnally, and Paula Corday.

James Mason and Moira Shearer's episode in MGM's "Story of Three Loves" will be based on a television film acquired by the studio in what is believed to be the first such arrangement ever made. MGM purchased "Lucy and the Stranger," an original film of the "Fireside Theatre" for about $14,000 from the Bing Crosby enterprises. Although the film has already had its first and second runs on TV, the studio feels confident it won't be recognised as a screen love story called "Jealous Lovers."

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Nine-year-old Tommy Retting, who quit New York Television for Hollywood only two years ago, won his ninth film role with Mary Pickford in Stanley Kramer's picture, "5000 Fingers of Dr. T", featured Tommy as the child creator of an imaginative distorted dream world.

Eight years ago, MGM scored one of its biggest box office hits with the "Nostradamus" series about the astronomer-mathematician who predicted accurately many historic events, among them the downfall of Hitler. Now Carey Wilson, who wrote, produced and narrated the original series, has decided to bring "Nostradamus" to the screen again in a series of four shorts for the same studio.

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Noel Drayton, English stage and screen actor, brought here for Paramount's "Botany Bay," will chalk up his second Hollywood assignment with MGM's "Plymouth Adventure."" He portrays Miles Stanidhs, the army captain hired to sail o' the 'Mayflower' as military advisor to the unmilitant pilgrims.

George Raft goes abroad for his next two starring pictures for Bernie Luber, independent producer who made Raft's last, "Lone Shark," First of all, the actor will travel to England for "The Black Pawn," which Seymour Friedman will direct from a Harold L. Green original. In September, he will move to Italy for Luber's "Cairo Incident," an original story by Ladislas Fodor.

•

With two pictures before him this year, Clark Gable's 1953 work slate began to take shape at MGM, where the railroad epic, "High Iron" was to be a Gable starrer. He would have his chance to display both muscles and sophistication in this story about the eventful years when the US railroads were switching from steam to diesel power. Gable's 1952 schedule includes so far "Never Let Me Go" and an African adventure entitled "Mogambo."

Nancy Valentine, the blonde beauty who made headlines when she left Hollywood to marry the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, returns to the screen with a siren role in Universal International's "The Black Castle."

She plays one corner of a dramatic quadrangle as the girl friend of Stephen McNally who plots against the life of wealthy

(Continued on page 23, col 4)

WEEK-END FUN

Assistant Manager: "There's a letter from our lads at the Sahara Desert branch. They're short of water again."

Manager: "They're always short of water out there."

Assistant Manager: "I know, but this time it's serious — the stamp's stuck on with a pin."

* * *

A West End tailor received a letter recently from an American, saying: "I believe I owe you for a suit I had during the war."

The tailor could find no trace of the debt. The American wrote again to say he had found the bill tucked away somewhere. The bill was for an India tweed suit (£4 4s.) and a pair of extra India tweed trousers (£1 5s.) He enclosed a cheque.

There was still bewilderment in the tailor's office.

Then someone noticed the date on the bill — June 6, 1917. The American customer was referring to the 1914-18 war.

* * *

The news that Joe had lost his job got around quickly, and a nosy friend asked: "Why did the foreman fire you?"

"You know what a foreman is—" Joe shrugged, "——the one who stands around and watches the other men work."

"What's that got to do with it?" his friend wanted to know.

"Well, he just got jealous of me," Joe explained. "People thought I was the foreman."

* * *

I've decided to get rid of that old car of mine. Every time I park the thing, up comes a policeman and asks if I've reported the accient.

* * *

The best man at the wedding had never met the bride until he was introduced to her at the reception.

"I hardly feel like a stranger," he said to her affably. "When we were overseas together, John couldn't resist reading out extracts from his darling Betty's letters."

"Really," said the bride icily. "My name happens to be Joan."

* * *

A crowd of people gathered round a man who looked considerably the worse for wear. His eyes were closing and coloured, his face was a frightful mess, he could just about stand up.

Someone had already sent for the constable and he came bustling up with open notebook.

"Is this the pugilist who was run into by a motorist?" he asked.

"No," they told him, "this is the motorist who ran into a pugilist."

* * *

At the first performance of an ultra-modern Ballet Mechanique, the orchestra contained ten grand pianos, six xylophones, a fire-alarm siren, an airplane propeller, and several automobile horns. As the music gained volume, the audience became restless. Finally, at the end of ten minutes, a man in the second row raised his cane to which was attached a white handkerchief....

* * *

An elderly Yorkshire couple visiting an exhibition of domestic appliances in London, paused to gaze through the glass panel of a demonstration washing machine at a bunch of laundry that was being swirled and splashed. "Well," said the lady of the pair, "if that's television they can have it."

* * *

She wanted to impress the Hollywood magnate with whom she sat at dinner, and remarked, gushingly: "I love Keats."

"Dot's fine," he replied. "I'm always glad to meet a young lady vot lofs children."

* * *

Tolerance is the suspicion that the other fellow might be right.

Feminine Approach

Nowdays the hand that rocks the cradle is very likely to be grandmother's.

A man should be master in his own home or know the reason why. Married men usually know the reason why.

What passes for women's intuition is often nothing more than man's transparency.

When a man walks out on his wife because of another woman, it may be her mother.

Leading a girl down a ladder to elope can be dangerous. Her parents may not stop you in time.

"A body of land entirely surrounded by trouble."

Two veterans were boasting about their old outfits.

"Why, our company was so well drilled," said one, "that when we presented arms, all you could hear was slap, slap, click".

"Pretty fair," said the other, "but when our company presented arms, you could hear slap, slap, jingle."

"Jingle?" said the other. "What did that?"

Came the reply, "Oh, just our medals."

* * *

"Say, 'ah,'" said the doctor.

"I do not want to be examined, I want to pay my bill."

"Ah," said the doctor.

"DARLING, look at that lovely diamond ring."

"Yes, dear, if ever I have to refuse you a diamond ring it will be one like that."

* * *

After the family had increased to three it was decided to employ a nursemaid. "My husband is very particular whom we engage," said the mistress to the girl who applied for the job. "Are you faithful? Have you a loving disposition? Will you—"

"Excuse me, madam," said the girl, "but am I to take care of the baby or your husband?"

* * *

A bombastic man met a henpecked friend, whose face suggested a recent accident.

"How did that happen?" he asked.

"My wife....."

"Your wife? Ah, evidently you have not acquired the secret of married bliss. I never have a row with my wife. I have no secrets from her."

"Neither have I!" the other sighed, "I only thought I had."

* * *

A Vicar received a visit from one of his parishioners. It was obvious that the man had something on his mind.

"Is it right for any person to profit by the mistakes of other people?" he asked.

"Most certainly not," replied the parson.

The visitor brightened. "Very well, then," he said, "perhaps you'd like to return the seven and sixpence I paid you for marrying me!"

* * *

"I look upon hiking as a tonic".

"Yes; and a passing lorry as a pick-me-up, I suppose."

* * *

"Where have you been these last few years, James?"

"At the university, taking medicine."

"And are you feeling quite well now?"

* * *

A Paris hotel requires that after midnight all guests give their names to the doorkeeper. One night a Spanish nobleman entered and announced proudly: "Senor de Gonzales de Veraqua y Miraflore y Martinez y....."

"Okay," grumbled the doorkeeper; "let the last one in close the door."

* * *

Asking the boss for a raise is a patriotic duty these days. The Government needs that additional tax on your salary.

QUEUE FOR LAND UNDER SEA

ONE day round about the year 1975 they will hoist flags on fine buildings in a new capital city the site of which is at present covered by the sea. To-day a buoy marks the place where the capital-to-be of Holland's twelfth province, now being reclaimed from the former Zuider Zee, will be established.

This amazing scheme, which began in 1950, will cost Holland's taxpayers at least £100,000,000 and will take a quarter of a century to complete. An area half the size of Lincolnshire will be won from the sea.

Part of the new province, on North-East Polder, has already been reclaimed and 7,800 people have settled in. Fifty farmers who were dispossessed during the war at Walcheren—where R.A.F. bombers smashed the dykes—are among those operating virgin acres where waves were lapping not long ago. The Government parcelled the land out to them on 30-year leases; it is too expensive for the farmers to buy.

This reclaimed land is enormously fertile. Crops are being grown although it lies about 12 feet below the level of the water lapping at the dykes around it. But the Dutch, undismayed by difficulties, are slowly pushing ahead, and a queue of farmers who want land patiently await the day when they, too, can start farming on the reclaimed acres. There are at least 50 applicants for every parcel of land freed from the sea.

Holland, among all European countries has been for centuries the greatest victim of the sea's ravages. The sea swallowed up more than thirty villages and destroyed much of the fertile peninsula near the mouth of the Ems in the thirteenth century.

Flooding opened an immense chasm in Northern Holland and created the Zuider Zee, causing more than 80,000 deaths. But worse was to follow. In 1421 a great gale so swelled the waters of the Meuse that in one night 72 villages and 100,000 inhabitants were overwhelmed.

Similar catastrophes followed in later centuries; flourishing cities vanished under the waters. There was immense loss of life and countless animals as well as men and women perished.

By Rail Over Cloudland

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BY V. COVERLEY-PRICE

ONE hundred years ago there was no standard-gauge railway in the whole of South America. Even roads, as we know them, did not exist. The only permanent highways were the rivers, but few of these had been explored, and in the intervening spaces—vast wildernesses of mountain, jungle, and plain—goods had to be carried incredible distances along thin, rough tracks worn by the feet of men, mules, and llamas, writes the author in 'The Sphere'.

In many of the remoter regions of the Andes—the stupendous chain of mountains that forms the backbone of South America—mules are still the chief form of transport, and coca-chewing natives still carry amazing burdens supported by a strap round the forehead.

But in 1851 about nine miles of standard-gauge railway connecting Lima, the capital of Peru, with its Pacific coast port of Callao, were completed.

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Much of the credit for this notable event was due to Britain, where the world's first railway was born, for both skilled engineers and equipment were sent from these islands to help lay the first standard iron tracks leading from the coast towards the little-known interior of Peru.

This was only a small beginning, but other railways were laid during the next few years. In 1870 an American contractor began work on the ambitious project to construct a railway from Lima to Jauja, a small place nearly 200 miles away in the very heart of the high Andes. In 1879, before the line had reached half-way, a war broke out between Peru and Chile and construction had to stop. Before it could be resumed the original contractor had died.

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But in 1890 a British company, soon to become famous under the name of the Peruvian Corporation, was formed, and this company has managed the railway ever since.

The work was pressed on, and in January, 1893, the line reached Oroya, at an altitude of more than 12,000 ft. and about 140 miles from Callao. It had passed its highest point in the middle of a tunnel some 30 miles farther back, at 15,693 ft.

Subsequently a branch loop connecting Ticlio to Morococha was constructed, and at one point this branch reached 15,806 ft. above sealevel. Appropriately, the point is known as La Cima—The Summit. The climb to this altitude, the highest point ever reached by a standard-gauge railway, covers only 130 miles from the coast.

It is difficult for the layman to appreciate the magnitude of the engineering problems that had to be overcome in the construction of this unique railway.

The line climbs higher than the summit of the highest mountain in Europe, Mont Blanc. The mountain railway up Snowdon barely reaches 3,500 ft. The famous railway on the Jungfrau, in Switzerland, which is less than standard-gauge, terminates at 11,340 ft.

On the completed main line there are no fewer than forty-one bridges, most of them engineering marvels in themselves. There are sixty-one tunnels through solid rock, many of them entering and emerging above intimidating precipices at altitudes where the human constitution is noticeably affected, particularly during any kind of exertion.

In addition there are more than a dozen zigzags or switchbacks which enable the locomotives to climb very steep mountain walls that could not

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Salesmanship Can Win Kashmir

INDIA'S LACK OF IT MAY PROVE FATAL

DESPITE the fact that it was India's timely action which saved Kashmir from Pakistani raiders and the State has received financial aid all along from Delhi to the tune of several crores, apart from the expenditure in the military field, the reluctance of Sk. Abdullah, the Srinagar Prime Minister, to make up his mind about complete accession to India is a puzzling problem.

Whatever action has to be taken in Kashmir, according to U. N. Mediator Dr. Graham cannot be delayed any further without causing harm.

The author of this article suggests that India should use 'salesmanship' to make Kashmiris understand that their future lies with India and they should vote for full accession with India.

BY ADI N. ARDESHIR

IT was just four years ago that India attained independence from a foreign power that was ill inclined to part with her suzerainty over a population that constituted no less than one-fifth of the human race. Since then, much water has flown under the bridge.

On the national plane, more than satisfactory progress has been made towards stabilizing the economic-and-political structure of our republic, which in itself occupies a unique position in political history, insofar as it is an independent republic within the British Commonwealth of nations. Any discussion on the significance and the benefits of our remaining within the Commonwealth would be a digression from the main purpose of our present analysis, but even the most blatant critics of dominion status will hardly fail to acknowledge that we have been immeasurably assisted by remaining so; not only have our international relations been established on a sounder basis than would have been otherwise possible but never before has our stock as a completely independent and creditable member in the society of nations been so high. The decision to remain within the Commonwealth was a decision reflecting the highest standard of broad-minded statesmanship on the part of our leaders, and the eminent British statesman who, in all his egomaniac superciliousness, said that the Indian leaders were men of straw—found himself out of a job within three years of having said so.

Epic Of Courage

As I say, much has been done in the political sphere of our country's activities. But in all of our political attainments, the apogee was reached in the integration of the former native states into the framework of our political structure. That incredible genius of political organisations, the late, great Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel showed us a type of dynamic statesmanship without parallel in politics. Such was the masterful control and the incredible sense of timing he displayed, such was the attractive boldness and courage of his moves on the gigantic chequerboard of national chess, that under any less firm hand the whole venture of the integration of native states would have disintegrated in chaos, confusion and even bitter opposition and strife that might very well have been fatal to our newly-won freedom. The firmness with which Deccan Hyderabads precocity in opt for Pakistan was slapped down and the finality of the subsequent 'police action' which was taken in the matter might very well go down in history as an epic of moral courage and national fortitude. Even now we shudder to think of the political oddity — that of one political division within the frontiers of another—as well as the fatal hazard which Deccan Hyderabad would have constituted had she been allowed to go her insane way towards what she thought was the sunny side of the fence.

Disquieting

But perhaps the most disquieting spectacle, the chapter which reads the most frustrating, of our post-Independence history is the turn that the Kashmir episode has taken. From the beginning, the State of Kashmir had been enjoying preferential treatment from the Governments of India as well as Pakistan. The Mountbatten formula which bestowed independence upon the Indian sub-continent, also stipulated that the hitherto native states would be given the choice of opting to either of the newly-establishd dominions of India and Pakistan. It was simultaneously understood that no independent factions would be tolerated as that would lead to unnecessary balkanisation of the sub-continent. Also, it was stipulated that in any event of a state being undecided, the will of the people would prevail, which would be ascertained by a simple plebiscite. With remarkable facility, and amazingly few dissenters, most of the states acceded to either of the dominions. The states of Deccan Hyderabad and Junagadh — be it through misguided gallantry or puerile political thinking—initially threw minor tantrums, but subsequently they were shown the right road.

The submontane state of Kashmir, however, proved to be the bone of contention between the new dominions, and each looked upon the issue as one involving basic principles for which it would be better to die than have violated.

The events on the road to the present position of Indo-Pakistani relations on Kashmir are too well-known to require much elaboration here. In 1948 fell the first blow when the State's monarchical head, the Maharajah of Kashmir, doubly shaken by his unstable political equilibrium and raids from beyond Kashmir, sought political refuge in India. This was gracefully accorded to him, and he subsequently announced that, as the constitutional head of the State of Kashmir, he had decided that that State should opt to the Dominion of India, as the only security against Pakistan aggression.

Cry Of 'Jehad'

Immediately, a loud of 'foul' was heard from the Pakistani leaders who claimed that, by doing so, the Maharajah had violated the Standstill Agreement signed the year before between Kashmir and Pakistan. With this cry rose blatant and vociferous demands from the Pakistani diehards for a holy 'jehad' to save their 'Kashmiri brethren' from the 'Indian butchers.' In consonance with this cry, Pakistani tribesmen, actively aided and abetted by the Pakistan Government in the form of military supplies and ammunition and even Pakistan Army Officers, invaded the State of Kashmir in larger numbers and better organised. Obviously the Government of Pakistan was showing little reluctance to resort to extreme measures in its mad bid for Kashmir. This was strikingly in opposition with the Pakistani leaders' constant outbursts that the Muslim people require a separate state on religious grounds; for here was Pakistan resorting to brute force to occupy a territory, predominantly Muslim in population, from where it was getting little sympathy either from the Kashmiris or their representatives in the State Assembly.

U.N.O. Efforts

India subsequently placed the Kashmir issue on the platform of the U. N. organisation, and a provisional cease-fire was engineered between the Pakistani forces and the Indian Army which had by then moved into Kashmir to meet the onslaught of the Pakistani raiders.

It was not until later, when it was proved conclusively with unquestionable evidence, that Pakistan admitted her complicity with these invaders, thus summarily admitting her guilt in having committed aggression in the State of Kashmir.

The efforts of the U. N. and several organs of the U. N. to bring order out of the Kashmiri chaos are too patent. Sir Owen Dixon, in his capacity as U. N. Mediator, made little headway in the problem and his successor, Dr. Frank Graham, has shown us little that is in any way supplementary to his predecessor's accomplishments. Dr. Graham's third report, which appeared last week, should satisfy few in either country. The language used by Dr. Graham in this latest report is highly optimistic, but the claims he makes are not sanforised: they shrink under the withering gaze of close scrutiny.

For instance, the Mediator claims that the points of difference have been reduced to one. But this fact was made abundantly apparent during the Security Council debate in January last, and the latest report adds nothing new or informative on this point. Then again the Mediator claims that relations between the two countries had improved by his efforts to have the forces formerly marshalled on either side of the cease-fire line withdrawn. But this would have happened whether the learned Doctor had revisited the sub-continent or not. He also fails to acknowledge that the remaining point of dissent constitutes the crux of the whole matter, for unless agreement can be reached on the number and nature of the forces to be left on either side of the cease-fire line when the period of demilitarization ends, there can obviously be no plebiscite.

Only Achievement

Dr. Graham's only fresh achievement—if it can be credited with that evaluation—seems to be his finding of the Government of India's readiness, at the end of the period of demilitarization, to consult with the Plebiscite Administrator and himself about a further reduction of forces on our side of the cease-fire line. This point the Mediator has seized on. In the absence of wheat, Dr. Graham seems to have made capital of acorns.

Among Dr. Graham's latest proposals are listed his recommendation that his negotiations should continue, that the Plebiscite Administrator, Admiral Chester Nimitz, should in future be associated with him in this, and, if we understand aright, that gradual demilitarization should continue on both sides of the cease-fire line, so that a minimum amount of forces would be in Kashmir on July 15, 1952, which is the date he had originally proposed for the completion of demilitarization.

There is no reliable means of judging the degree of fertility of his proposals. Presumably the Security Council with its usual cheerfulness will accept the proposals, with the Russian delegate perhaps dissenting.

There is, nevertheless, to be said in favour of the report that there is an unmistakable air of urgency in its language. Dr. Graham rightly judges that the stage has now been reached where delay will be more harmful—even fatal—than beneficial. For the UNCIP the time factor has now passed its period of increasing returns and is now on the downgrade.

Adding to the melee are the pyrotechnics let off by Sheikh Abdullah in his recent statement at Ranbirsinghpura. Kashmir's present doubtful status in international poltics and the delay in solving the problem, have evidently had a corroding effect upon the man's feelings, and his utterances do not dispel our suspicions that he has more than merely ectoplasmic visions of becoming an Oriental Tito. The recent elections in India have failed to assure him that the Indian people consider principles to be greater than personalities and hence Pandit Nehru is not the only deterrent for this country from communalism.

The world will little judge, nor long remember, how we obtain Kashmir, but it will certainly record as to whom Kashmir will finally accede. We do not here suggest that the means we utilise are of no importance; they certainly are important and will have a bearing on the result of the whole Kashmir affair. Rather, it is to be said that in our major preoccupation with the means we adopt in the problem we seem to be losing sight of the end. Witness our stationing of troops in a military stalemate that has lengthened over the past three years and shows signs of stretching over as many more; consider our placing the problem before the U.N. but our incomprehensible reluctance to follow up the initial effort with some good, dynamic statesmanship: **reflect upon the effect of Kashmir's representatives sitting in our Union Parliament and having a say in our affairs while Kashmir spurns every effort of ours to participate in her affairs; contemplate the paradox of Kashmir's resentment over the suggestion of her financial integration with India, at this very time when her finances have had to be augmented several times over the past four years by repeated loans from New Delhi and her expectation of yet another loan to meet her anticipated budget deficit in the near future.**

All these factors can hardly be called progressive or encouraging in our efforts to bring Kashmir into the Indian Union.

Obviously our methods have so far been rather sterile, if not at once discouraging. As has been said above, the pivotal point in the argument is to have Kashmir accede to us of her own volition. The very least that logic and commonsense tell us is to produce conditions that would inspir confidence in the Kashmiris for India and things Indian, and to promote qualifications that would be conducive to such accession.

Salesmanship Counts

This is a crassly commercialised world we live in today, and it is salesmanship that counts and gets results. Our efforts in Kashmir so far have been in the nature of petty huckstering and peddling of cheap baubles. The high-pressure salesmanship and promotion of the inherent attraction that India holds out for the Kashmiris has been singularly overlooked.

Besides, no self-respecting salesman would have his goods sell by virtue of the absence of his competitors. Certainly we do not wish Kashmir to accede to India by default, which is exactly the direction in which our efforts have been aimed hitherto. By cutting off all of Kashmir's avenues of recession to Pakistan, which is what we are attempting, we will no doubt attain Kashmir in the end, but it will be an unwelcome victory at best, a political annexation at worst.

Today, an impasse has been reached in the Kashmir issue, an impasse so impressive that there seems to be no sublunary authority with ability enough to resolve it satisfacorily. But this is the very condition under which the above measure is most successful.

Maybe unwittingly, Fate has ordained that Kashmir should return to her former status as a part of India. But it is up to India to precipitate Fate's intention into materialisation; it is up to India to act.

COFFEE PLANTATION

Yes, where to start now? Sickle in hand, ready for the day's work, is this typical coffee garden worker in a South Indian plantation. Against the cold of mountain slopes, he wears a thick blanket as apron-cum-slip-over.

UNDER THE STARRY CANOPY

Your Fortune Day By Day

By Phyruz N. Canteenwalla

The following individual Solar predictions are according to the Nirayana or Indian system of Astrology. Find your birth period below and read the general indications this week for you from May 4 to 10.

ARIES: April 14—May 14.

Venus, Jupiter, Uranus and Mercury give you a rare fillip to distinguish yourself in any field of endeavour. The blissful rays of conjoined Venus-Jupiter wish you financial luck and harmonious relations. The beneficial transit of Mercury, which rules your Solar sixth house of occupation, strengthens your vocational aspect to a great extent. Cultivate optimism.

TAURUS: May 15—June 14.

A fortunate week from the financial angle. Income in concrete affairs may increase as a result of the benefic aspects of Venus and Uranus with Jupiter and Mercury. Refrain, however, from risky transactions.

GEMINI: June 15—July 16.

This is the most lucky week in matters of occupation and money. The rapt sextile between Pluto and Neptune and the harmonious parallel between Venus and Jupiter augur a rosy week for you. Look ahead.

CANCER: July 17—August 16.

Do not vacillate but make a precipitate plunge in any sphere. Your achievements should be assuring of a glorious future. Do not let yourself down inasmuch as Mercury, which rules your mind, enters your Solar tenth house. Gird up your loins for any eventuality in the immediate future.

LEO: August 17—September 16.

Despite the Saturnian scourge in your Solar second house of money, this week proves lucky to some extent. A voyage or trip is very imminent. Gaiety and harmony prevail in friendship and relations in general. Any vocational tension disappears gradually.

VIRGO: September 17—October 17.

A long-standing realty proposal is likely to gain concrete shape this week. Do not lose the golden opportunity for prompt settlement of issues pertaining to finance and legacy. Period favours unexpected solid gains in every field of endeavour.

LIBRA: October 18—November 16.

Marriage, money, occupation, voyage and trip are the main sources of happiness this week. Likely to be the cynosure of the opposite sex. Fortunate developments are on the way for an unexpected lift in your everyday walk of life. Harmony and financial betterment are assured.

SCORPIO: November 17—Dec. 15i

You should prosper beyond your expectations while the planets Jupiter, Venus, Mars and Mercury, influencing your vocation, finance, prestige and association, are in complete harmony. You are definitely on the path of smooth attainments. Favourable for love and associations.

SAGITTARIUS: December 16—January 13.

A fascinating venus enters your heart this week. Uranus, posited in the seventh house of marriage, gains immense strength due to the harmonious radiatious of Jupiter, Venus and Mercury from the fifth house of love. Very lucky period starts for occupation and love and conjugal affairs.

CAPRICORN: January 14—February 12

Explore every avenue to stabilise your position in the spheres of home, finance and vocation. Mercury, Venus and Jupiter hold tryst in your solar fourth house of domestic affairs towards the week-end. Speculative gains are imminent. Look ahead.

AQUARIUS: February 13—March 14.

Propose a trip or social function and enjoy the good fortunes of Venus, Jupiter and Mercury during this week. Exceptionally favourable news crops up around mid-week. Relations, friends and associates tend to be harmonious. Somewhat fortunate for speculative ventures.

PISCES: March 15—April 13.

Avail yourself to the best of your abilities while the great benefics, Venus and Jupiter, are smiling in your solar second house which rules money. Unexpected pickup in finance and occupation. Take decisive steps in every sphere of activity. Period augurs mental and domestic harmony.

Reply To Your Query

1. J. Thottan Ollur.
Q. Will my only friend ever reciprocate my love fully?
A. Not till November 1952.
2. M. I. Lakhani, Bhavnagar.
Q. How is 1952 financially?
A. The latter eight months are fortunate.
3. M. J. Pochkhanawala, Bombay.
Q. The best period of life?
A. 1955, 1956 and 1957.
4. N. K. Crawford, Bombay.
Q. How long will I continue in my present service?
A. No change is indicated generally.
5. C. M. Kamdar, Vankaner.
Q. Transfer?
A. In the immediate future.
6. M. S. Pavri, Bombay.
Q. Will I achieve my goal?
A. Yes. You will be rewarded fully for your efforts from May 1952 onwards.
7. M. V. Rathajit, Bombay.
Q. When shall I win crossword competition?
A. Current period is favourable generally.
8. Parshuram K., Bombay.
Q. Marriage?
A. Probably towards the end of 1953.
9. B. V. Ramanjulu, Madras.
Q. When can I enjoy nature in its entirety?
A. After the first quarter of 1953.

LUNAR TITHI

IN the Indian system of astrology the particular 'tithi' (lunar day) of any month determines the "age" of the Moon during its phases. The Hindu lunar month comprises a complete cycle of the Moon's rotation from New Moon to New Moon, that is, conjunction of the Moon with the Sun at intervals of approximately thirty days. The lunation consists of thirty 'tithis,' the light-half ('sukla paksha') from 1 to 15 and the dark-half ('krisna paksha') from 16 to 30.

The 'tithis' beginning with the New Moon are in the following sequence.

1 and 16 'Pratipat'; 2 and 17 'Dvitiya'; 3 and 18 'Tritiya'; 4 and 19 'Chaturthi'; 5 and 20 'Panchami'; 6 and 21 'Sashthi'; 7 and 22 'Saptami'; 8 and 23 'Ashtami'; 9 and 24 'Navami'; 10 and 25 'Dasami'; 11 and 26 'Ekadasi'; 12 and 27 'Dvadasi'; 13 and 28 'Trayodasi'; 14 and 29 'Chaturdasi'; 15 'Paurnima' (Full Moon) and 30 'Amavasya' (New Moon).

The beginning of each tithi varies according to the phases of the Moon. The Hindu New Year (Gujarat and Kathiawar) Vikrama Samvat 2009 begins with the first 'tithi' 'Pratipat' on October 19, 1952 at 4-12 a.m. IST. At this time the Moon is in conjunction with the Sun in the sign Libra (Tula) which is ruled by Venus. This conjunction takes place in 'Chitra' Nakshatra which is governed by Mars (Mangal).

'VOLUNTEER FIRE FIGHTER'

Manning in The Phoenix Republic

Plural Gender

PATTER: By Asude

WHAT gender have you? ....

Now, don't go up in the air over the question. Don't rush. Take it easy. Think. But probably you are not accustomed to the exercise, so let 'me' give you the answer.

The answer is: "It depends." It depends on what species you are. If you are of the species male, the answer is "masculine." But supposing you are of the superior brand, what then? It then depends on whether you are eight or eighty.

Any woman of eight or eighty is of the gender "Feminine." All women between eight and eighty have Plural Gender. Forget what they told you at school about there being three genders, Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter. All that is out of date. Like Love, or horse-driven hackneys.

From about 1872, a new Gender was born, Plural Gender. All women born between that year and the year 1944 have it.

It is a pity that all this has to be gabbed about. But if you must wear blinkers over your eyes, what can a man do but to snatch them off? You see better that way.

Are you really blind or just shamming? Why can't you, poor worm, see that every woman about you has two genders rolled in one, the Plural Gender? She has it because she belongs to the superior sex, commonly known as 'female." I daresay, you have heard of the tag "Six of one and half-a-dozen of the other." You can't have it. Well, every woman over eight and below eighty has it. Six of one and half-a-dozen of the other.

Some more nonsense of mine, isn't it? Well, buddy, next time, you find one of the lovelies coolly shoving you out of your seat in the bus,—a seat NOT marked "Ladies", think that over.

She can do it because she becomes the Mistress of the Bus as soon as she steps into it. She can take one of the seats marked "Ladies" and if these are all filled up with the 'embonpoint' of other lovelies, she expects you to vacate yours and allow her to sink into it.

It does not work the other way, of course, You cannot think of expecting a member of the sex superior to vacate her seat for you if all the seats meant for mere males are already occupied. No. That is because the darlings can be "Ladies" or "Gentlemen" as it suits the darlings. That is Plural Gender. You haven't got it, have you?

I find a man bleating in a Calcutta paper over the introduction of special buses by the State Bus Authority between two points in that town. "WHEN LADIES CLAIM TO BE ON EQUAL STATUS WITH THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN ALL SPHERES OF LIFE", yammers this man, "IT DOES NOT SOUND WELL TO MAKE ANY DISTINCTION IN ORDINARY COURSE OF ATTENDING THEIR OFFICES".

"Claim to be on equal status"—Who is claiming to be on "equal status"? No woman claims to be "on equal status" with males,—that is, no woman between eight and eighty. Why should she? Why should she when she knows that she is not "equal" to her "counterpart," superior to him? She has the Plural Gender which no male can claim.

Ever heard of Dame Ellen Terry? Or, Dame Clara Butt? Or, Dame Madge Kendall, or Dame Nellie Melba, or Dame Sybil Thorndyke? These were "knighted" ladies. But did you hear of such men as "Sir" James Terry, "Sir" Kenderley Butt, "Sir" W. H. Kendall, "Sir" Charles Melba, or "Sir" Lewes Thorndyke? You never did because there were no such men.

No, they had to be content with the plain "Mr." For, they were just husbands of the Lady-knights. But supposing James Terry got the knighthood.? Oh, there would be a Lady Ellen Terry all right. That is how the Rule works. It goes with the Plural Gender.

The wife of the King of England is always a Queen. But the husband of a Queen of England is,—what? The husband of the Queen of England.

I think it is time that all this talk of "equal status" stopped for all time to come. If it is "equal status" which is to be fought for, let the men take it up,——fight for "equal status" with their superiors of the Plural Gender.

There is not the slightest doubt as to which is "the better man" of the two. What have you got, poor innocent, which she hasn't? What can you do which she cannot and then something over?

Can you sew a trouser-button? Can you hold a baby? Can you bring forth a baby? My dear man, you can't even lay an egg, can you? Can you tell the colour of one lipstick from another? Can you turn on the waterworks at will? Can you turn every clock in the house round so that you can dress for the party in your own good time. What is that superstition "Time" to Plural Gender?

You can do none of these and yet you are doing the Simon Legree stuff all the time at home,— beating the poor females all hours of the day and night, getting gloriously drunk and making her do things which she hates, giving her a dog's life, one way and another. You are doing all these.

If you do not believe me, ask the Margueritta girls. They know, and so they have taken to "Direct Methods." And a lot of noise is made in the papers about what may be coming for the rest of us. As if, it did not start coming ages ago.

Have you been beaten by your wife,— yet? You have not? That's your misfortune. You can never imagine the ineffable bliss of being beaten by a wife,—— just beaten. A good beating is, I can tell you and so would others if they had the nerve for it, any day to be devoutly preferred to the wifely attentions in which we wallow from day to day.

Beating does not raise the blood-pressure. A tongue which knows no rest does. I have not the least doubt that Caudle would have agreed. Caudle died of apoplexy, as everybody knows.

And now this blaring head-line in a Delhi paper:

"MISS INDIA UNDER HUSBAND'S ESCORT FOR LONG BEACH".

I know about that "escort." For I know the editor of a famous Calcutta daily who always "escorts" his wife,—from behind. Reminds you of the famous Bulgarian General leading his army, does it not?

Superior, superior, there is no doubt that she is superior. For, she is a WOMAN. Take that word. There is a "man" in it and something over.

Somebody defined Jazz as "the thing which put the din into dinner and took the rest out of the restaurant." Will somebody tell me who put this "WO" unto "MAN"?

WHEN EVE PROPOSES

"Of course women should propose. It is the woman to whom falls instant responsibility, all minor details, all the drudgery, and the woman who has to undertake such things should perforce be allowed to propose to the man for whom she feels she can do this."

—Mrs. ALEC TWEEDIE.

★ ★

"Proposals by women, while permissible, are not customary, and are still regarded as an innovation. If the proposal is rejected, good taste and kindly consideration demand that the gentleman should keep it more or less of a secret."

—FRANK CROWNINSHIELD.

Greer Garson, the darling of the screen, now belongs to the aristocracy of the liquid black gold—the oil of Texas, which has produced some of the most fabulous rags—to-riches stories. Sharing the tumult and glamour of Holywood and the sylvan calm of her ranch at New Mexico

Garson Is Out To Star Her Best

By *Henry Gris*

IT was in Hollywood, however, that this writer encountered Greer Garson not long ago and she said, with the charm and gracefulness that so unmistakably bears the Garson stamp, drop by for tea. She had come back for another picture, a full year having slipped by since she came to make "The Law and The Lady." Greer Garson, the shorthorns notwithstanding, has been attending meticulously to the ritual of one movie a year.

The movie, "My Mother and Mr. McChesney," a family-life story set in Canada and dealing charmingly with the relationship between an austere father, an understanding mother, and a child, had been previously accepted by her as her next vehicle. But after she came to start work, she said, she discovered certain flaws in the script.

In The Living Room

She could go back to the ranch, but she decided to stay on and help with the script, while attending to wardrobe fittings and other preliminaries. I waited a few days and as I was pondering whether to call or not, I received a note written in that rounded handwriting by a firm and generous hand I could recognize a room length away. She had not forgotten. Actually, a lasting friendship was sealed between us, when on an early morning in July 1948, we plunged together into interviews she would give inside the next five hours by telephone to newspapers in 25 countries. We had worked together on the project for two weeks. Later she said that the world descending onto her living room on that day with so many sincere expressions of friendship and even gratitude for her work on the screen had proved one of the most ecstatic moments of her career. The date of this event was July 15, for good luck.

The living room had been changed, but memories of the phone lines, the microphones, the recording machine and the rest of the paraphernalia lingered on. I remarked how well she looked and that if anything she appeared more at rest, and that her eyes shone brighter....

"Come, come," she said, "what is it you want to pry loose from me. A story?" It was, in a sense, I said, but her eyes shone brighter just the same. "It's the price of life out there," she nodded. Well, this was it, I said, would she tell a reporter what this actually means? "Why, of course," she replied. This was no secret.

How Day Begins

And so she told me the story and being a very literate woman, she did a good job. I'll try as best I can to repeat it. The day she said begins early for country folk. The ranch workers eat around 6-30 and anyone of the family or guests who gets up at the same time to go fishing or on a long ride into the mountains, joins them in the big, cheery kitchen. The others serve themselves any time from 7-30 to noon in the dining room, where food and electrical appliances, not plates, etc. are set out.

She is usually among the first, getting up quite early, and after breakfast, escorted by her two white poodles would walk or ride to the old trading post. She had taken it over for her pet project for the trading post is the home of her shorthorns. But the white Scottish longhorns aren't the only inhabitants of the place. They are now surrounded by a picturesque conglomeration of white ducks, white chickens, white pigeons, and the same colour turkeys, guinafowl and bantams; plus a brood of calico kittens whose mama obstinately refused to co-operate in her all white colour scheme. It is always a scene of bustling activity, especially right now, as a new barn is being built. "Buenos Diasi" she practices her morning greeting and inquiries in Spanish, since most of the farm hands are Mexicans and inspects her new calves. And so back to the house where the mail has just been brought in.

Morning Passes Quickly

The Colonel's two secretaries are there, sorting out the letters and acknowledging messages coming in by teletype. The Colonel's business keeps the girl occupied on the telephone and typewriters, while she glances over her mail and, unless there are important communications requiring immediate attention, resumes what she calls the never-ending paper work connected with the registering, breeding records and showing of her shorthorns at state fairs. Thus the morning passes quickly.

After checking the routine household work and planning lunch—buffet if they stay at home, picnic basket if they decide to visit some distant part of the range, she is ready for any proposed excursion, or any other activity.

If it's a picnic, they go by caballo—or by "jeepo"—up rocky, winding trails into the Sangre de Cristo mountains, perhaps to call on a neighbouring ranch, or visit a remote, hidden village where Spanish only is spoken. In the ranch, shooting is out of order, of course, but out in the hills there's all sorts of game for the trigger-happy hunter, deer, wild turkeys .... The real enthusiasts go off on pack trips into the uncharted wilds. Sometimes friends spend hours exploring the ruins of ancient pueblos on the ranch, collecting arrowheads, Indian beads. Potsherds lived in multi-terraced houses and left behind relics of a civilization that for a while successfully withstood the rule of the Spaniards of the 17th century.

Sometimes it's good to go off alone to paint, to write, or just to sit and stare, fascinated by the colouring and contours of this land of enchantments. And at other times there is "Slim."

He is the tall, lanky, grayhaired ranch foreman and so out with "Slim" on horseback to join the cowboys riding fence or moving the cattle from pasture to pasture, or reaping the winter wheat and other crops. Hop onto a tractor and drive it down a furrowed path, and she's quite handy with the thing by now.

At La Fonda

Quite often, they drive into Santa Fe for lunch at La Fonda, the famous old hotel built in Indian pueblo style. They push their way through the crowded cantina to the placita where a Spanish Orchestra plays under the trees to sit with friends under the gay coloured umbrellas. There are artists, writers and tourists—famous names a plenty in ancient Santa Fe which dates back to 1810 when it was named Villa Real De Santa Fe De San Francisco by the newly appointed Governor, Don Pedro De Peralta. The original Spanish plaza still stands, and so does the old Governor's Palace and quite a few other ancient buildings. For years, now Santa Fe has had its own art colony. The oldtimers among them mingle with the newcomers, and all of them meet at La Fonda. And so, after a meal of excellent Spanish food, she and her friends amble across the historic plaza with its fountains, trees and old stone benches, to show them the Governor's palace, the museum, the hall of justice. Spanish, Indian and pioneer influences mingle in this unique and fascinating town, and the quaint little shops keep them happily prowling for souvenirs, antiques, and arts and crafts. If there is time, they spend a few quiet moments in the old churches. They may drive out to see one or two of the near-by Indian pueblos, and maybe, if they're lucky, they would catch a small country or a local rodeo en route.

In Aid Of Cancer Victims

While her friends are exploring she hops in to visit at the Santa Fe news office. This is a small, lively weekly in which her husband has an interest, the editors are always willing to help in any good cause. This time it's the American Cancer Society's annual campaign for which Governor Mechem has appointed her state chairman. The New Mexico press and radio are giving space and time generously to encourage people to help themselves in the fight against the dread disease. She dashes over to the capitol to have some campaign photographs taken with the Governor. With her friends at the local radio station, she records on tape appeals for the Society's campaign to be broadcast later. And after a few personal errands which include buying a new pair of blue-jeans—she should never have tried to negotiate that barbed-wire fence in the arroto yesterday—she is ready to re-join her friends and to start back to the ranch.

The station wagon is loaded and purrs smoothly over the fine state highway, everyone is silent drinking in the spaciousness, the remoteness, the beauty of the countryside, and they enter the ranch again, where the Hereford steers dotted over the range regard them placidly.

Real Romance

She notes with satisfaction and pride their increasing sleekness and girth. They pass by the old trading post where the horses are being brought into the corral, the white shorthorns file into their barn and the poultry yard is quiet. The old adobe house with some of its seventeen rooms dating back to 1610 is settling down into another peaceful night.

They drive on to the main house, pink adobe, too, and gather on the corner veranda for tea or cocktails and to watch the fabulous New Mexico sunset. As the blazing colour fades and the first stars come out, they scatter to their rooms to rest and get into their Fiesta rig, for tonight they are having a square dance. They have placed luminaries—candles in sand-filled paper sacks—around the flat roof, and the little Mexican maids are scurrying around in their colourful dresses, setting up the buffet. Neighbours and friends will eat by candlelight in the patio and dance till midnight to the fiddle, guitar and accordion, but after the dancing there may be a short session of music at the twin pianos, someone will sing—Spanish songs or cowboy ballads or maybe the latest Rodgers and Hammerstein tune strait from Broadway. It won't be a late evening; it was one half hour later that I left the house on Stone Canyon road. As I was driving home along Sunset Boulevard, past the villas of the Hollywood elite I was trying to sort out and pigeon-hole all she said. That she had been given new peace and happiness was obvious and it could last, too, after all, she still could—and does take in Hollywood any time she wants to, and her contract with MGM has another three years to go. She still is one of the biggest names on the screen, and television, radio and the theatre would grab her, if she so much as mentioned an interest in the medium. As for life at Forked Lightning Ranch, wasn't this merely a new version of life on the old hacienda, or the southern plantation, or the country estate somewhere in Surrey, for that matter? The Fogelsons and their neighbours might be called the new landed gentry of the untamed southwest. Buddy Fogelson is more than that, for he also belongs to the aristocracy of the liquid blackgold that is the oil of Texas and which has produced some of the most fabulous rags-to-riches stories of our time. In new Mexico and in Texas men of a new generation are right now building new empires, something we had thought was part of a fabled past. To belong to this may well be a thrilling adventure. But more than that, it's real. Nothing is of papiermache in Texas or New Mexico. Nothing is unreal, least of all the man to whom she proudly refers as "my husband," never "buddy" or "the Colonel."

Expectations

But when she returns to Hollywood from all that, who will doubt that she has come steeled with a new spirit of conquest and reality to tackle just about any job, however difficult? True, Garson's pictures have yet to mirror this new spirit. But then, it's too early for this, yet, possibly, "My Mother and Mr. McChesney" will. Her career still means a lot to her. After all, Mrs. Minier will be a mere forty, come September, a young chicken compared to quite a few of the others still sucessfully hanging on to the star dressing room. Even if she claims as she told a reporter recently, "I don't suffer over it, as I once did because of my personal happiness," scripts are sent to the ranch at her request, and the one she read on Hawaii was one she was particularly interested in. In fact, there may be two Garson movies this year. She may well stand on the threshold of a new brilliant chapter. This remains to be seen. But if happiness and peace of heart and a clear, balanced mind mean anything in this business, we may be in on the harvest from Forked Lightning Ranch one day, too.

(CONCLUDED)

Greer Garson — a recent portrait.

MIRROR OF NEW LIFE

LOOK OUT TRYST

Greer Garson on [illegible] towards the Pecos river.

Last Look Round

THE other day when the Rajpramukh (Maharaja) of Mysore was on his way from his capital to Delhi, he was to make a halt at Nagpur. The problem of serving food to a Rajpramukh has been always a Himalayan one for the hosts. According to Nagpur papers, the hosts were in search of some South Indians, who could prepare the dishes that would be appreciated by the Mysore Rajpramukh.

Long ago I remember an instance where a prominent lawyer had to play host to a former Maharaja of Mysore Apart from the selection of the dishes to be served, the process of cooking and pots for cooking had also to be special in the case of this guest of royal descent. The lawyer had silver utensils in which to cook the food for the distinguished guest. No pot, pan or laddle, service plate or pail was of any other metal except of silver. It is for the scientists to say whether food cooked in silver pots tastes better than edibles prepared in containers made of baser metals.

I know the American wives of more than one friend of mine got an entire consignment of aluminium pots, pans laddles and other paraphernalia of cooking equipment all the way from the United States when they were transplanted to the Indian soil. That shows their preference and love for the aluminium vessels they were accustomed to handle and like. This was of course in the days before stainless steel invaded the kitchen.

Some years back in the Bombay papers, including the "Chronicle," a long and rabid controversy dragged on for several months as to whether aluminium was a good medium for making cooking utensils and whether there was any deleterious effect on the persons who participated of the food cooked in aluminium pots and pans. One should not wonder, when such a controversy drags on, if interested persons on behalf, directly or indirectly, of the manufacturers enter the arena and tilt lances at their opponents. This is happening before our eyes in the American press almost every day with regard to this or that food, drink, toilet, medical or other products put forth on the market by the various manufacturing firms. In the medley of all this hubbub in the newspapers and journals, the laymen or women find themselves at sea. Once in a while, of course, some authoritative scientific writer comes out with a brochure exposing the claims of a horde of these advertising maniacs and tries to put the public in the know of things and on their guard.

Dangerous Alloys

DURING last month one of the prominent Colombo dailies had the first lead story devoted to cooking utensils. Cooking utensils, plates and mugs manufactured from DANGEROUS aluminium alloys are being sold all over the islands, said the report. They are often palmed off on the public as genuine aluminium ware. A number of cases of poisoning caused by the use of these utensils had been brought to the notice of the Health authorities.

Enquiries made at the Government Analyst's Department revealed that pure aluminium vessels are about the best type of containers for cooking. But the "aluminium wares" now hawked about in Ceylon are manufactured not from pure aluminium but from aeroplane parts bought from the military authorities after the war, and are usually poisonous alloys containing arsenic, antimony, lead, zinc, chromium, and nickel. Food prepared in utensils containing these metals could have very harmful effects. According to the Analyst's Department no action can be taken to prohibit the sale of these utensils under the existing laws, concludes the report.

In India, however, the Government took steps in 1947 to stop the sale of cooking utensils made out of aeroplane parts and other scrap metals which contain lead, arsenic, antimony, chromium and other impurities. The paper urged similar action in Ceylon.

There are, however, a hundred and one other utility objects manufactured from harmful aluminium alloys, which come from aeroplane parts, such as cigarette and soap cases, shoehorns, small "dabas" (containers) for face-powder and so many other things on the market. As these do not directly affect the human stomach as nothing is cooked in these, nobody worries much about them. But it would be worth investigating whether handling them often is good for the skin.

Plastics

SOME time back (and even now) plastic straps were in a raging vogue. Plastics invaded several fields. From the watch-strap, purse, belt, down to shoe-uppers there was a glut of these goods especially from America. They could be found on every footpath being hawked by 'encroachers.' The Encroachment Department has been busy always clearing these pests but the pests are also like the locusts in the Middle East, never ending.

It was the general opinion that plastic watch straps did have some effect on the epidermis of the wearer. Many found the skin below the strap losing its pigmentation. Several wearers have discarded these. It may be just as in the case of aluminium, there are good and bad (mixed with deleterious substances) plastics. It would be worthwhile for the Government of India to investigate into the composition of the plastic material that is so much in use these days, and put the public in the know of what kinds to use and what to shun. If any of the imported or indigenous products are found to be harmful to the skin, action must be taken to ban the import or manufacture of such, and the public must be warned against their use.

Housewives' Dream

INDIA is a tropical country. There is no dearth of sunlight during most months of the year. India's President Rajendra Prasad had used a solar cooker, though a crude one, while in jail during one of his occasional pilgrimages to the "guest house" of His Majesty.

At the National Laboratory a few Indian scientists are trying to harness the light of the sun to do the kitchen work of the Indian housewife. The idea is said to be very simple. The sun's heat is trapped with a plated concave mirror made of copper, aluminium, brass or any other convenient metal and is focussed on the cooking utensils. A nickel-plated brass mirror, used in some of the experiments gives out the same heat as a 300-watt electric heater. A folding aluminium mirror can be easily carried in an attache case. For a coffee or tea percolator, an unsilvered thermos flask is heated by the reflector.

These contrivances, if they succeed to the extent of becoming utility gadgets, may find place in many homes where sunlight is available in abundance, though this commodity is rather rare in many of the tenements in overcrowded localities like Bombay's chawl and slum areas.

Indian Sari

ACCORDING to a news item from Delhi it seems that the Indian "sari" is coming into its own. The nursing profession is the field. Here the sponsors of the move to have national dress for the members hold that "the sari is equally smart and hygienic as the Western skirt and that it has the additional attraction of a more modest and chaste look." They cite the instances of Indian women doctors who wear the sari when on duty. As a result of persistant requests it is understood, says the message, the Chief Nursing Superintendents of almost all the States are favourable to this innovation and they have recommended it to their chief executive authorities to have the necessary orders issued. This matter is entirely a state subject. In Bombay and some other States nurses have already begun using the sari when on duty, the report concludes.

INDIA ON HER PALM

A message from Sasaram (Bihar) said:

A woman labourer gave birth here the other day to a female child who has got the map of India, including Kashmir on her right palm and that of a cow on the left.

The news about this unique child spread like a wild fire and people are pouring in day and night to see her. Many offer flowers and money to the child.

Penicillin

PENICILLIN in its present form as a modern drug is the discovery of a famous British scientist. It has saved the lives of many great persons in the world, which before it was avail-

(Continued on Page 16, col. 4)

The Welfare Scene

YOUTHS are the builders of a new age, and architects of a new destiny. They have played a significant role in the liberation movement in all the countries of the world.

But youth is also emotional, restless and at times immature in its thinking, feelings and actions. Yet it is a vast reservoir of talent and energy which, if properly utilized can lead a country to greatness. While many political parties are willing to utilize the vitality and destructive potentialities of infuriated youth, very few attempts, if any, have been made at Youth Welfare in India. The provision of opportunities for fullest growth of their talent is denied to youths in India. Scope for wholesome physical fitness and recreational activities is extremely limited. The services for Youth Guidance, are almost totally absent.

YOUTH WELFARE SEASON

It is, however, interesting to find periodic outbursts of interest in Youth Welfare in this country. We can safely say that we are now in, what may be called, the Youth Welfare Season. Early in April, the Balkan-ji-Bari convened a meeting of social workers interested in Youth Welfare to consider the formation of the Akhil Bharat Yuvak Sangh — the senior wing of the All India Balkan-ji-Bari.

At the meeting, which was presided over by Shri B. G. Kher, it was decided to form the organization which seeks to serve youths between the ages of 14 and 21, irrespective of caste, class, or creed. The ultimate object of the organization is to build a casteless and classless society. Further this meeting also appointed a nine-member sub-committee to coordinate all youth welfare activities in the State.

About ten days after the above meeting was held at the Bombay Secretariat, Mr. Raj Kapoor, the film star, held a press conference announcing that a Youth Conference will be held in Bombay in July to discuss problems facing youth and to evolve a common programme of activities for their welfare. Mr. Kapoor, who is the President of the Preparatory Committee, said: "What we need is more amenities of life, employment for all, better and cheaper education, more theatres, more books and better cultural and sports facilities."

He also confessed having been inspired by a conversation he had with Pandit Nehru on the constructive role that screen actors can play in influencing millions of their fans.

Then Shri S. K. Patil, inaugurating the Maharashtra Youth Congress at Sholapur, exhorted the delegates "to attain high moral standards and not to be frustrated or disappointed, for leadership would be theirs in a few years to come and in the meanwhile they (the youths) should mobilize their energies for nation-building activities.

SIMLA SEMINAR

When it comes to talking, discussing, considering and co-ordinating i.e., avoidance of overlapping action, we are not the only offenders. In the month of November last year the United Nations organized a Seminar lasting for about three weeks at Simla for the benefit of Youth Welfare workers in the Far Eastern Region. In this Seminar the participation of youth was extremely limited and only a bunch of Government officials and professional youth welfare leaders dominated the scene. When the discrepancy was brought to the notice of the Director, he retorted by saying that it was "an Expert Seminar" and not a "Youth Rally." I wish you had met some of these so-called "experts" from India and abroad. Their only contact with youth welfare appears to be that they were young once.

However, the most progressive approach to the problem of social welfare, takes into account the fullest participation of the clients and to that extent the UN Seminar was handicapped.

The Seminar was held at a total cost of about six lakhs of Rupees, I understand. If this sum was available one could perhaps have initiated and developed a powerful youth movement in the whole of the Region.

The Seminar passed many good resolutions and we have yet to know how these will be implemented by the participating Governments. The Seminar was peopled by optimists and they have suggested to the UN Headquarters that "an 'ad hoc' working party be set up two years hence to assess the youth welfare work done in the region as a result of the Seminar." I only hope the UN will not spend further sums of money on a futile mission like that.

KEEP OFF POLITICS

Now coming to proposed Bombay Youth Conference. Well, the UN Seminar has already recommended various approaches to the problem and could we not now start something in that direction or implement one of the recommendations already passed? Those who desire to work for a cause start from the bottom upwards rather than engage their attention in blowing publicity trumpets, having press conferences, addressing from a flood-lit stage and the like. Let us have less words and more work.

Besides, let us not under any circumstances make youth activities a political recruiting ground.

I hope the National Union of Students, which is the only accredited non-political body of students in India, will give a proper lead in the matter thus defeating the ulterior motives of those who desire to exploit the youth for one purpose or another.

AGE V. YOUTH

Speaking of youth welfare activities I am also reminded of the Congress cry for new blood, new blood!! While the cry is for new blood persistent efforts seem to be eternally in progress to discover all 'talented agerians' and to boost them up through all kinds of public appointments. That the Congress could hardly be serious in its oft-repeated cry for new blood, can easily be proved if you strike the average age of Parliamentarians, Governors, Cabinet Ministers, Indian Ambassadors, Cultural Delegates and the like. Not only that the average will be high, in some cases it will be hard to find a young man below 50 years in the group. It is indeed a sad state of affairs for a country having 27 only as the average expectancy of life!

While tramping along in Europe and America I have been struck by the fact that young democracies like Indonesia, Burma, and Czechoslovakia seem to be sending youthful and young persons as their representatives abroad. These countries seem to be systematically training young leadership by entrusting responsibilities to them rather than inflicting them with peirodic platitudinous lectures and criticisms of their irresponsible behaviour, as in our own country.

Take for example, the recent cultural delegation to China sponsored by the Government of India under the leadership of Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. Not only is youth conspicuous by its absence even social scientists and welfare workers have been neglected. Except an economist there is no trained social researcher or investigator or a trained social worker who could assess and evaluate the various measures for the well-being of the Chinese people under the new experiment. Well, I suppose, all these things are inevitable so long as political considerations outweigh all others.

NOMINATIONS

Fortunately, however, while nominating twelve members to the Council of States the President was extremely well advised by the Government in including leaders of the various professions mentioned in the Constitution, though one would again have wished that at least some younger people were also given a chance.

I wish Pandit Nehru, who is the chief protaganist of the "young blood demand" will make a very healthy rule to guide all public appointments viz., to appoint one person below 35 or 40 for every three other appointments over that age group. May be young people will make some mistakes in the beginning but in the end the country is bound to reap a rich dividend.

The Governor of Bombay will shortly be leaving his post and it is unkind to criticise such a well-meaning thoroughly human and sincere person like him (the present Governor of Bombay). While nominating the 12 members to the Bombay Legislative Council to represent "art, science, literature, social service and co-operation" His Excellency, we feel, could have been better advised. The nominations, which were announced recently, give the impression that they were made on party and linguistic considerations more than anything else. If you want to pick a distinguished crowd of 12 persons from the State anyone, I feel, could have picked better. The idea of nominations is defeated when it is done on any consideration other than those stipulated in the Constitution.

In Bombay a politician is setting up social welfare committees in his constituency. The idea is extremely good and let us hope it works. "Politics is the last refuge of a scoundrel," said Dr. Johnson and now social work seems to be the last resort of a politician — figure that out for yourself!

Recently, Dr. Gurewitch who was in India with Mrs. Roosevelt, opined that the Rhythm method of population control is not very effective. He made a very sensible plea that an American factory may be established in India for mass production of contraceptive equipment. I wonder why some of the Indian manufacturers should find it difficult to produce these with reasonable efficiency and at a cost which may be within the reach of the poorer section of the people.

CHAITANYA

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

SOME FLAWS IN THE MODERN CATALOGUES

THE problem of where the catalogue ends and the handbook begins—that has always been one of the ticklish points of philately. For those of an earlier generation, the modern catalogues, issued in several sections, are indeed strange.

Twenty years ago there was no such thing as the 'simplified' type of catalogue. The admirable Whitfield King volumes were more than enough for the collector who did not want to be bothered with too much detail, but the 'Gibbons' was essential to anyone who cared about the finer points of how to differentiate one stamp from another which was very similar.

Until the 'thirties, most countries were content enough with more or less legitimate issues. That is to say, they recognised the fact that stamps were a source of easy revenue from the collector and were eager to provide him stuff for which he was willing to pay—but there was more honesty and far more restraint in the attitude which Authority showed to the individual who lined its pockets.

Once the rot set in, however, it set in with a vengeance. The commemorative, once a rare enough thing, became a commonplace. No longer were special issues particularly desirable — for there were far too many of them. There were periodic wails from various enlightened individuals and associations connected with philately, but in the end nothing much could be done about the spate of new stamps with which the world was being flooded. Where issues had been changed once every ten or twenty years they now started changing, in some cases, every few months. And wherever a definitive issue remained for a long period, the commemorative labels kept being renewed.

Rackets

Certain issues which were glaring instances of 'ramps' were excluded from the catalogues, but in the end most issues, just so long as they fullfilled a few minimum requirements, gained admission. The one thing that was undeniable about the great majority of these modern items was that they were superficially far more attractive than the issues of a half century ago. Monotony had been replaced by variety, a single design for an entire series by different ones for each value.

Knowing the propensity of the collector for readily taking 'face different' stamps, governments kept up the flood. And the poor catalogue compilers, forced to find space for every new emission, soon had to take drastic measures with their lists.

There were several ways out, each beset with its own difficulties. The more unpopular countries could have been omitted, for instance. How many collectors go in for Stellaland and Oil Rivers and the New Republic and Zuulland—to name a few countries at random from a single continent. How many take the Hungarian occupation stamps, or the Mexican provisionals or wish to know the particulars and prices of the stamps of Elobey, Annobon and Corsico". Not many, perhaps, but the chances are that if any of the above named regions had been excluded there would have been plenty of wailing and gnashing of teeth among the particular enthusiasts of the group.

Simplified

Under the circumstances, Gibbons did a very wise thing and, after a ruthless pruning of peeforation, watermark and other 'varieties' issued the 'Simplified' catalogue. But the problem with the 'Big Gibbons' still remained, and soon the volume was so bulky that it was physically impossible to include everything in a single book. Firstly, the 'Red' (British) was permanently divorced from the 'Green' (Foreign), and the 'Blue' (Whole World) was scrapped. Later the 'Green' was sub-divided into various zones chiefly as a measure to conserve paper during the war.

At one time a general collector required EIGHT catalogues to be able to classify, with certainty, every stamp in his possession. At present the Gibbons Foreign section has been reduced to three volumes and this arrangement seems to be the most favourable and is likely to be adopted indefinitely for the future.

What exactly IS the scope of the Gibbons catalogues? It is obvious that the listings of the various stamps are copious enough to satisfy fully ninety-nine per cent of collectors. But what of the single dessentient? Has he not the right, for instance, to expect Gibbons to list a particular error in some German stamp which is noted in, suppose, the Zumstein catalogue?

This problem is by no means an easy one and no solution has been found though the matter has been thrashed out, periodically, over the years. Let us take a purely imaginary example. Suppose the German Zumstein catalogues the 2 mark on 10 pfenning inverted, double and with missing '2'. Does it follow that the Yvert, Scott and Gibbons volumes should follow suit? I do not think so, for each catalogue has its peculiar sphere of influence, so to say, and may quite legitimately deal with its particular group in the most profuse detail while only listing exceptional or 'major' varieties from countries other than its own specialities.

Quasi-Handbook

It follows from this that the Gibbons ought to be as near a handbook and reference work as possible as regards the stamps of Great Britain and the Colonies. The Yvert should give every known variety of the stamps of France and her territories—and so on with the others. The only real difference between the catalogue and the handbook, proper, would then be that the latter would not confine itself to a listing but gives historical and other data as well as a lot of details which can only be set forth at length.

In between the straight Catalogue and the specialist handbook of a single country there are the so-called "specialised catalogues." These usually deal with only a single country or group in a very exhaustive manner and price the items — most handbooks do not

That turning the catalogue into a "specialised" volume is no easy matter can be seen from an examination of the Great Britain section of the Gibbons...At first sight it would appear that it is the last word in comprehensive listings of this particular country, for in addition to plates, there are details of postmarks, controls, a host of shades, plenty of printing varieties of one kind or another, and a very full section of "used abroad" stamps.

But there are no listings or pricings given for the "Penny Black" plates. As far as the catalogue is concerned, die XI is as common as any of the others — which, as any specialist would know, is far from being the case.

The truth of the matter is that no compiler in his right mind would attempt to list all the penny blacks in a general work of reference — they would require a volume all to themselves. And the type of specialist who could afford to take these stamps could afford **the brilliant — and very expensive — work which exists on this very subject.**

Drawbacks

I have tried to show some of the things a catalogue cannot attempt, instances where any attempt would be foredoomed to failure. But collectors have a definite right to demand a more liberal policy in Empire listings from Gibbons, a policy which would still be possible without any great changes in the present get-up.

Then there is the case of the many items which, for some unfathomable reason, are not included by Gibbons. They are openly advertised elsewhere, there does not appear to be anything peculiar about them — and still no mention in "THE BOOK." It is for the very reason that collectors always tend to think of the Gibbons catalogue in capitals as "GIBBONS" that makes it imperative that the publishers follow a consistent policy. One cannot list one item and not another without there being some valid reason; for this sort of thing can play havoc with the market value of the stamps in question.

Lately there has appeared a very pertinent article in the "Indian Stamp Monthly" on this very subject, an article in which the pros and cons of "unlisted" issues are set out with a good deal of logic. I shall reproduce this article next week and shall deal with the subject in a little more detail.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Recent Canadian

The stamp illustrated above honours the Canadian newsprint industry. It is a fine symbolic design showing a fir tree, a paper mill in the centre and the completed newsprint in a scroll at the right hand side.

Pakistan Honours "Scinde Dawk"

PAKISTAN seems to be stealing a march over India in the matter of a stamp centenary. It is learned that the centenary of the "Scinde Dawk" is to be honoured by a special series of stamps. Sind now forms part of Pakistan and perhaps it would not be quite the thing for India to honour this particular issue. But it seems a pity that the Partition should have this peculiar result on the world of stamps It means that we in India will have to wait till 1954 in order to mark the centenary of the lithographed set of 1854.

Also on the tapis is a series of Pakistan stamps in honour of the Olympic Games to be held at Helsinki this year. Details of the designs will be announce later. The stamps will incorporate the olympic emplem of five rings.

Forthcoming U.N. Stamps

THE previous regular issues of the United Nations have met with a tremendous response from all classes of collectors, for apart from about 16,000 sets sold for philatelic purposes, there have been special First Day sales of over a million covers.

Now it is announced that two commemorative stamps are to be issued in the current year by the United Nations. They will be in honour of "United Nations Day" and "Human Rights Day."

The first is a five cent denomination showing a view of the San Francisco Opera House where the U N. Charter was drawn up in 1945. Date of issue is October 24th. The other stamp will be issued on December 10th. Design is not yet announced.

A CHECK LIST OF RAILWAY STAMPS

Having already dealt with several types of railway engines on stamps, with workers engaged in tending their trains and with items showing types from the earlier puffers to the latest streamlined diesels. it only remains to take a quick look at some of the more outstanding designs which remain.

Most of the stamps discussed last week were European, but there are trains on stamps from every corner of the globe. In the far off land of Borneo, with its swamps and impenetrable jungle, it can well be imagined that the building of a railway would be no sinecure. Years of arduous labour must have gone into laying the tracks but the opening of the country to the benefits of quick transportation would certainly have been worth the trouble. In the pictorial set issued near the turn of the century a graphic idea of the terrain of Borneo can be had, for there are lakes and hills and jungle and swamp—and a train—all on one stamp. The life of the crew could seldom have been a rosy thing, judging from the animals that are portrayed on the stamps of this territory in such profusion!

Manchuria is a country with a tremendous industrial potential. The only heavy industries of China are located in the North. It can be seen that railways would be the only feasible means of transporting freights of mineral and finished products. At first sight the distorted view that appears on a stamp of 1939 can hardly be recognised as an engine, but in the Far East they are very fond of such designs and it is an engine, not a dragon! This is part of a set of two issued on the completion of a thousand miles of Manchurian railtrack, the other value showing a map of the country with the rail network indicated.

Mozambique, the pictorial collector's paradise, has a magnificent view of the great bridge that spans the Zambesi. The bridge is over a mile long and in the foreground a train can be seen about to cross over. The bridge first appears on the 1935 commemorative issued when the line was opened, but the motif has been repeated in the series of two years later.

Among the more modern designs it is only necessary to mention the fine stamps issued for Djibouti; these are colourful, inexpensive, and show the kind of doll's engine one played with when a kid.

Other brilliant 'engine' stamps have been issued by the Congo and by South West Africa I almost forgot! There is the mail train shown on the 6 anna value of the Indian Transport set.

Due to the fact that engines and trains might appear on only one of an entire series it is difficult to get together a really representative collection of these stamps. A lot of hunting around will be needed, for dealers generally refuse to break sets just for a single value. However, a little trouble will probably be worth it. for a page of trains and engines, properly laid out and written up is something that one can display proudly to anyone in the neighbourhood whether he be interested in stamps or not.

Below is a list of some of the countries which have issued stamps connected with railways. Some examples will be familiar, others will have to be searched out with a fairly powerful magnifier

Abyssinia, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Australia.
Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil. Bulgaria.
Canada, Canal Zone, China, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia.
Denmark, Dominican Republic.
Ecquador, Egypt, Eritrea.
Finland, France.
Germany, Gold Coast, Greece, Guatemala.
Honduras, Hungary.
India, Indo-China, Iraq, Italy.
Jamaica, Japan, Jugoslavia, Labuan, Latvia, Liechtenstein.
Manchuria, Mexico, Middle Congo, Monaco, Mozambique Company.
Nejd, Netherlands, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, New Zealand, North Borneo, Norway.
Panama, Paraguay Persia, Peru.
Roumania, Russia.
Saar, San Salvador, Serbia, Siberia, Somali Coast, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Spain, Spanish Morocco, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland.
Transvaal, Turkey.
United States of America Uruguay.

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Wanted educated ladies and gents to work as branch managers for all prominent places, with decent salary. Apply with stamp to Geodhiss Corporation, Distributors of drugs, perfumes, etc. Balusserry, N. Malabar. (2309)

Wanted capable and business minded youngmen to work as Regional Sales Manager in Bombay on Rs. 275|- p. m. plus 2nd class railway fare as travelling (when on tour), and office rent. Selected candidate shall be given Rs. 50|- against haltage, during training period, at Calcutta. Cash security against goods worth Rs. 700|-. Apply for details:— General Manager, E.N.T.S. Ltd., 7, Pollack Street, Calcutta-1. (2349)

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Ashoka Chakra Award

CIVILIANS ELIGIBLE

BOMBAY, Saturday: Civilian citizens of either sex, in all walks of life, other than members of Police Forces and recognised Fire Services are eligible, among other categories of persons, for the award of the Ashoka Chakra, recently instituted by the President of India.

The other categories of persons who are eligible for the decoration are Officers and men and women of all ranks of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, of any of the Reserve Forces, of the Territorial Army, Militia and of any other lawfully constituted forces and members of the Nursing Services of the Armed Forces.

The Chakra is awarded for acts or series of acts of gallantry, other than those in the face of the enemy, on land, at sea, or in the air.

The Ashoka Chakra is awarded for most conspicuous bravery; or some daring or pre-eminent valour or self-sacrifice, Class II for conspicuous gallantry; and Class III for fallantry.

Such of the recipients of the decoration as may be in indigent circumstances will be eligible for some financial assistance from the Union Government.

AMMEDABAD WORKERS' COST OF LIVING

BOMBAY, Saturday: During March last, the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad (on base year ended July 1927 equal to 100) receded by twelve points to 229, owing to a fall of 17 and 10 points in the food and the fuel and lighting groups, respectively.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 10, 2008
Muslim: Shaban 9, 1371
Parsi: Ader 5, 1321.
Sunrise 6-10 a.m Sunset 7-01 p.m
Hightide 07-48, 20-02 Lowtide 02-03, 13-34

Today's Engagements

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSN: Annual General Meeting, Lecture Theatre, G. S. Medical College Parel, 4 p.m.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIST. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSN: Annual General Meeting and Sanmelan, Kora Gramodyog Kendra, Shihpavali Borivli, 3-45 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on Buddha's Way of Light, 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY STATE BAR ASSN: Annual conference, High Court Extension, 12 noon.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture, Services by Sri Trivikram on "What all we gain by Yoga." Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park. 5-30 p.m.

Thundershowers Are Widespread

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, May 3 (PTI)

Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Assam and Travancore-Cochin, and have occurred locally in Malabar and South Kanara. A few thundershowers have also been reported from East Bihar, Orissa, South-east Madhya Pradesh, and Mysore.

Day temperatures were appreciably below normal in East Bihar, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Assam.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF SUNDAY: Thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Assam, the Punjab-Kumaon hills and in Travancore-Cochin, local in West Bengal and Malabar and South Kanara and occur at a few places in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, South-east Madhya Pradesh, East Hyderabad, Coastal Andhradesa, Mysore and South Konkan. Dust or thunderstorms are likely to occur locally in the plains of the Punjab (I) and of West Uttar Pradesh and at a few places in Rajasthan, North Madhya Bharat and East Uttar Pradesh.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall, in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from March 1, 1952, and departure from normal recorded at 08-30 hours IST, on 3rd May 1952.

Ahmedabad	107	77	0	0—	0.1
Allahabad	109	77	0	1.2+	0.4
Baroda	107	80	0	0—	0.1
BOMBAY	91	78	0	0—	0.1
Calcutta	95	81	0	7.1+	3.6
Delhi	105	76	0	2.1+	1.3
Lucknow	111	79	0	2.2+	1.6
Madras	97	82	0	0—	0.9
Nagpur	111	84	0	0.6—	0.6
Poona	102	71	0	0.1—	0.6
Quetta	82	52	T	0.9—	1.9
Rajkot	106	76	0	0—	0.1
Surat	96	80	0	0	0

OVERSEAS MAILS

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Egypt, U.S.A., Canada, Trinidad and Demerara will be made from Bombay on May 8, 1952 by American President Lines s.s. "President Johnson".

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on May 7 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

B.P.C.C. Office Hours

As from Monday, 5th May the office hours of the B.P.C.C. will be from 8-30 to 12 in the morning and 4 to 8 in the evening on all working days.

SCARCITY DECLARED IN 497 VILLAGES

State Starts Relief Work In Sholapur Dist.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Government of Bombay has declared the existence of scarcity conditions in 497 villages of Sholapur District. Fourteen of these villages are in North Sholapur Taluka, 10 in South Sholapur Taluka, 22 in Barsi Taluka, 83 in Akalkot Taluka, 23 in Mohol Taluka, 90 in Karmala Taluka, 71 in Madha Taluka, 37 in Mangalwadha Taluka, 67 in Sangola Taluka and 80 in Pandharpur Taluka.

The Collector has been autohrised to start scarcity works, which include road-building, metal collection, tank works and construction of bundharas. He has also been authorised to start distribution of gratuitous relief to needy persons in the affected areas.

The following road works have been sanctioned: (1) Mardi-Tamalwadi, (2) Mardi Branch, (3) Nimbargi - Bhandarkaotha, (4) Anjangaon-Yavli, (5) Madha-Vairag, (6) Kategaon-Koregaon, (7) Vairag-Ratanjan, (8) Manegaon-Malvandi, (9) Maindargi-Umbarga, (10) Karmala-Borgaon, (11) Pothare-Aljapur, (12) Jinti-Pomalwadi, (13) Salse-Sade, (14) Tembhurni-Bombale, (15) Karkamb-Modnimb, (16) Karmala-Kurduwadi Metalling Section II, (17) Madha-Papanas, (18) Tandulwadi-Rudhira, (19) Madha-Vairag Road from Madha side, (20) Karkam-Modnimb, Section I, (21) Bhose-Patwardhan - Kuroli, (2) Talsangi-Jitti, (23) Mangalwesha - Khomnal, (24) Natepute-Dahigaon, (25) Machnur-Ranzani, (26) Mardi-Nanaj, (27) Bridge at Takli over the Bhima River, (22) Maindargi-Dudhni, (29) Karmala-Raogaon, (30) Jawla-Waki-Wani-Chincholi, (31) Junoni-Kole-Pachegaon, (32) Causeway over Tondla Bondla Nala and (33) Mangalwedha-Machnur.

The bundhara works will include the construction of bundhara at Chare, at Kole and at Khadkira Nala, at Ganeshwadi.

According to the Collector of Sholapur, there are sufficient stocks of hay at Pandharpur, Kurduwadi and Barsi grass depots to meet the demands of needy agriculturists. Steps are being taken to import more grass or Kadbi.

There is no scarcity of drinking water in the district for the present.

Overall Food Position Satisfactory

BOMBAY, May 3 (PTI): The overall food situation in the country during the month of April 1952 was "fairly satisfactory" except in parts of Madras, Bihar, Assam, Travancore-Cochin and West Bengal, according to the Reserve Bank of India bulletin published here today.

"In Madras the problems of unemployment of landless labour and the acute water scarcity in the famine affected areas were causing concern," the bulletin said.

Due to failure of paddy crop during the last season, conditions of scarcity and distress were prevailing in some parts of Bihar. As a result of inadequate procurement so far, West Bengal is reported to be facing a difficult food situation this year.

REVISION OF FOOD PRICES IN MYSORE

Legislature Party's Approval

BANGAORE, May 3 (PTI): The Mysore Congress Legislature Party, today endorsed the recent revision of food prices by the Government.

Mr. K. Hanumanthiya, Chief Minister, told pressmen after the meeting that the Party enunciated two general principles for the Government's guide with regard to procurement and issue prices of grains. The party wanted, he said, that the procurement price should be on the basis of cost of production, while the guiding principle regarding issue prices should be the cost involved.

FAMINE CONDITIONS IN RAMDURG

BELGAUM, May 3 (UPI): Famine conditions prevail in 12 villages in Ramdurg taluka of the Belgaum district and scarcity works have already been started there. This was disclosed at the Collector's monthly press conference. It was stated that about 1,500 persons had been engaged in road-repair works in the affected area.

CONTROL OF FOODGRAINS

AndhraKLP Urges Abolition

MADRAS, May 3 (PTI): The Andhra Krishikar Lok Party today urged the abolition of control on foodgrains in Madras State.

A joint meeting of the Executive Committee and the Legislators of the Party suggested the introduction of "a graduated system of levy on the basis of productivity with a fair minimum exemption limit and a free market on a zonal basis."

A resolution passed at the meeting asked for the immediate introduction of fair wages for agricultural labour and fixation of prices for major agricultural commodities "which are remunerative to the producers and fair to the consumers."

The meeting suggested the appointment of an Agricultural Prices and Wages Board on the lines of the Tariff Board to fix remunerative prices of agriculutral commodities and fair wages.

Other resolutions urged facilities for exporting surplus jaggery stocks in the state and special protection for jute growers in view of the prevailing slump.

Mass Plea To Minister Submitted

BOMBAY, Saturday: A memorandum containing the signatures of as many as 93,000 people protesting against the recent increase in prices of foodgrains in the State was submitted to the Civil Supplies Minister of Bombay, Mr. Y. B. Chavan this morning.

The memorandum, which was handed over to the Minister shortly after the commencement of the first session of the State Assembly, by a deputation of the Leftists also urged the Minister to offer enhanced price to the peasants in order to ensure a better procurement of foodgrains.

A spokesman of the deputation told the UPI that the Civil Supplies Minister assured them that he would make strong representation to the Central Government for the restoration of the food subsidy.

The deputation consisted of Messrs. M. V. Donde, S. S. Mirajkar, Gulabrao Ganacharya, K. L. Desai, Anant Mandekar, R. B. Nalwade, B. S. Dhume and Batuk Desai.

WATER SHORTAGE IN MADHYA BHARAT

650 Villages In Tribal Area Affected

INDORE, May 3 (PTI): Scarcity of drinking water was increasing in most of the towns of Southern Madhya Bharat with the advancement of summer while scarcity of foodgrains was being acutely felt in Jabua and part of Ratlam and Dhar districts of the tribal area.

For the third year in succession, monsoon has failed in the tribal area of the State affecting about 650 villages.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 D Kumar, G songs, 08-15 Anjanibai Lolekar, kh.v., todi, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 V Karandikar, kh.v., desi, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 A Husain, tabla, 13-40 Promenade concert, 17-30 Anjaniaoi Lolekar, kh.v, (multani) 18-10 A Husain, tabla, 18-30 V Karandikar, kh.v., purva kalyan, 19-00 D Kumar, G song, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Ratna Kant, eman kalyan, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 V Karandikar, thumri, 20-45 D Kumar, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 21-55 Musical interlude, 22-00 Chamber music.

VARIATIONS 353m.—07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 A Husain, tabla, 08-45 D Walvekar, M songs, 11-20 V Maugulkar's M play "Hutashani", 13-00 D Walvekar, M songs, 13-30 Swadesh kumari, geet, 13-50 D V Paluskar, kh.v., 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 R M Satam and party, M songs, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 20-15 D Walvekar, M songs, 20-30 H talk, 20-45 Letters' replies, H, 21-00 Swadesh Kumari, geet, 21-30 Radio trailer, M, 21-45 Anjanibai Lolekar, kh.v., darbari, 22-15 D V Paluskar, kh.v., malu ha kedara

BOMBAY-AHMEDABAD

250 m., 326.1 m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 N Sendarkar, kh.lalit, 09-00 For children, 18-00 H Manilal, kh. multani, 18-20 M Rawal, bhajans, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda) 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Favourite songs (Ahm.), 19-00 N. Sendarkar, thumri, 19-15 M. Rawal, bhajans, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Swar vilas (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 H Manilal, kh. shankara, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 Bharat sangeet (Ahm.), 21-15 M Rawal, bhajan, 21-30 N Sendarkar, kh.v.d.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84, 25.05, 41.72m.—7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day, 7-30 a.m. BBC News 7-45 Light and Bright, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Sons of Pioneers, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Pen Friends Corner, 9-30 Choice of People, 10-30 Jazz Record Shop, 11-00 Hindi Programmes 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 Curtain Call 5-00 p.m. Hindi Programmes, 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi), 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Ferguson Farming Fact (Ferguson), 7-30 Waltzes of World, 7-55 Rhodes Record of Day, 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

BBC

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-30 Service, 16-00 Practice makes perfect, 16-15 Sports, 16-45 Quotation, 18-45 Melody from stars, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 Ray's a laugh, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 E Bkaker, in Just fancy

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia,, 19-30 In Hindi for India, 19-45 For children, 20-15 In Urdu for Pak, 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Letters replies.

MULUND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Application For Congress Ticket

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Applications from persons intending to stand on Congress ticket for the elections to the Mulund Municipality as well as to the Manori, Dahisar and Goregaon Panchayats which are to take place shortly are invited so as to reach the office of the B.P.C.C. on or before Saturday, 10th May by 7 p.m. The application should be made in the prescribed form available at the Congress House and the offices of the Mulund and Borivli T.C.Cs.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 4 questions Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI. Madras 17

Between You And Me

By "Me"

ACCORDING to Mr. K. M. Munshi, there are 17-1/2 crores of cattle in India which work out at one cattle to every two individuals.

Mr. Munshi is correct statistically and arithmetically. Two bipeds make one quadruped.

* *

"Milk business", says Mr. Munshi is the least paying industry in the country. But "Dhoodhwallas" try to make it up by bringing about a 'sangam' of Aarey and Tansa.

* *

Delving into the hoary past, Mr. Munshi declares that it is not for nothing that our ancestors worshipped 'Nandi' and Kamadhenu.

Bull "Nandi" was the vehicle and fellow traveller of Comrade Shiv. Kamadhenu was a divine cow which was got by churning the ocean and which sage Vasishta drove home. But today we have progressed Left in animal husbandry. Sri Prakasa, the Governor of Madras has adumbrated the new deal of yoking the cow to the plough. Cow protection in deed.

* *

The major headache to the authorities, according to Mr. Munshi, is to provide the bulls and cows with a good father in the shape of a good stud bull.

Lord Linlithgow was the first "stud-bull Viceroy" of India. Since then, scientists have forsaken the father and taken to the God-father — artificial insemination.

* *

Is there any connection between numerology and cabinet-making? Asks a correspondent.

There is vital connection. Today the Ministry is one of numbers and not of gender. It is one to nine in Bombay, lucky thirteen in Bihar, fourteen 'Rasis' and one Rajaji in Madras. Poor Nehru is busy equating individual and regional claims within a fixed quota.

* *

Debaki Bose, the veteran film director of Bengal says that modern films possess the body, but not the soul of art.

Stars and satellites put too little of their soul in the story but strip-tease with their body.

* *

According to New Delhi message, China has agreed to export a lakh of tons of rice to India.

This is in addition to samples of rice which visitors carried from the Chinese stall in the International Fair at Marine Lines.

* *

Dr. Gerard P. Kuiper, the American scientist has discovered through telescope green patches of vegetation on Mars.

Economists will hitch their wagon to a star. Our food problem will be lifted from global to inter-planetary level.

* *

After disenfranchising Indian citizens en masse, Ceylon's Home Minister says "I now get reports that the High Command of the Ceylon Indian Congress now openly threaten to destroy Indian capitalism first and Ceylonese capitalism next."

This is fabricating another Zinovieff Letter. Indian satyagraha is just a fight for just rights of citizenship.

* *

RAJAJI is to face the Legislature this week. Though the United Front Leftists are out to bring about a "Pepsu" in Madras, the general impression is that Rajaji will ride the storm with the help of Ranga's party and unattached Independents.

The first test will be the election of the Speaker. The Congress Party is supporting the candidature of the Independent Shivashanmukham Pillai, an old timer of the last Congress regime. Mr. T. Visvanathan, the "enfante terrible" of the Opposition parties and on whose shoulders has fallen the mantle of Mr. Prakasam is running a neck-to-neck race in the Speakership contest.

* *

From the point of view of long-range policy, Rajaji is reported to have a revolutionary land reform scheme which will put even the red-hot Radicals on the horns of a dilemma and force them to toe his line. He probably hopes to disrupt the force of the Opposition on radical land reforms and fatten the calf for the returning prodigals.

He has not given any inkling of the scheme, though even in his first speech accepting the leadership of the Congress party, he evinced unusual and officious solicitude for the toiling peasantry.

* *

Rajaji's 'secret' weapon cannot be anything more than speeding up the Five Year Plan. He may force the pace of Zamindari exit, place a ceiling on existing holdings, distribute the surplus land for co-operative cultivation, induce small farmers to become members of co-operative farming societies and accelerate rural drive by taking the village as a whole as a unit of co-operative management. This will prove not only an effective reply to the Communist slogan of land for the tillers, but will also rehabilitate the stock of the Congress with the toiling masses.

* *

Explaining his defeat in Tanjore-Trichi Constituency, an area of big landlords and small peasants which was the citadel of Congress influence, Mr. K. Santanam castigated Madras Government policy of levy and procurement as the main cause for Congress Waterloo. He alleged corruption against levy officers who abetted the rich and squeezed the poor peasants. Moreover the local government mistook the legitimate Kisan agitation for Communist menace and got rough with the peasantry. Naturally the Kisans swallowed the tall promises of Communists and voted against the Congress. Therefore, Rajaji is out to retrieve the fallen stock of the Congress and protect it from "bear" raids.

* *

The Bombay Government is equally alive to land development and agricultural drive. In his first broadcast to the people, Chief Minister Morarji Desai promised a dynamic approach to the State's problems and said that his constant guide would be the Five-Year Plan. He hoped that within the next five years, Bombay would advance to the goal of a welfare State, ensuring social and economic justice to all citizens. The Government is keen on accelerating the pace of 1947 legislation to consolidate holdings and prevention of fragmentation. Every effort is made to form economic holdings and where that is not possible to demarcate 'standard area', below which it will be definitely uneconomic to cultivate the land. After 'standard areas' are marked out, 'fragments' are declared and the Government has assumed powers to control their sale or lease in such a way that they will be converted into economic units by being merged into adjacent fields. In this scheme an attempt is made to eliminate waste of manpower and bullock power and to put an end to boundary disputes over which agriculturists spend enormous sums of money in law courts. The goal of economic holdings will ensure fair return to agriculturists and an era of plenty to the consumer. This is only the first step. India cannot reach even near self-sufficiency in food grains, unless all available cultivable waste land is brought under the plough.

* *

The Asian revolution has been brought about by the politics of hunger. In China the landlords who held sway were uprooted and Mao's regime, has inaugurated an era of liberation for peasants. In Indo-China, and Malaya, Imperialism with its allies of capitalism and landlordism is waging a losing battle against mass upheaval. In Tibet, the Lamas with their feudal overlordship and religious suzerainty have gone with the wind. in Nepal the "Ranacracy" has given place to popular governance. In Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah has made a clean sweep of landlords even without compensation. In India, many States have passed legislation for the abolition of Zamindari and the Zamindars are trying to postpone the evil day by prolonged legal procedure. But they cannot hold back the dawn.

* *

While the Central and State Governments are out to liberate tillers of the soil from the thraldom of the landlords, the country-wide Bhoomidan Yagna inaugurated by Acharya Vinoba Bhave is providing the necessary climate by bringing about a change of outlook on moral and psychological level. But Shankarrao Deo's appeal to people to give up the idea of private ownership of land on the ground that land is the common property of all just like air and water takes the issue out of the social and economic level into 'airy nothing.' Does it mean also that the grantees of five acres of dry land and one acre of wet land under Bhoomidan scheme will have no proprietory rights over the holdings but will be perpetual lessees? If so, what is the necessity of dividing the gifted lands instead of allotting them 'en bloc' to a community of tillers? What Sarvodaya Samaj aims is probably peaceful transfer of land from big zamindars to peasant proprietors who are actually the tillers of the soil "who are willing to earn their bread by labour and to produce wealth for the country." This, according to the sponsors will give the tillers a life of honest labour and honour. Mr. Deo sums up the issue by saying "We want every one to cultivate the land and thus maintain his contact with mother earth."

* *

The Central and State Government have evinced tremendous interest in Bhoomidan movement and Pandit Nehru publicly paid a tribute to Acharya Vinoba Bhave's mission. Some State Governments like Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh have legislation in view to accelerate the process of Bhoomidan, such as exemption from transfer and registration fees. But certain extremists and wholehoggers in Sarvodaya camp are out to queer the pitch to the extent of a conflict with Government policies. In their anti-machinery mania, some of those who participated in Shivpuri conference talked of boycotting even Indian machine-made goods and one of them is reported to have even adumbrated a plan of satyagraha against the Government Five-Year Plan. These extremists forget that though there is difference in ideological approach between Sarvodaya and Government planning, the ultimate objective is the same. In this connection it is encouraging to note that Acharya Vinoba Bhave's assurance of utmost co-operation in Government planning will clear the air and bring about a workable understanding between Sarvodaya missionaries and the authorities.

* *

Pandit Nehru's target of 1951 as the last date for the stoppage of food grains import has miscarried. But it is worthy of note that Acharya Vinoba himself has fixed a date for self-sufficiency in food and this is not impossible of achievement, if the Government and popular agencies work towards that ideal. While Shankarrao Deo is making a nice distinction between individual and regional self-sufficiency, he seems to ignore the enormous grain deficit and repeated famine conditions in India's national economy. Loan wheat from USA, cash wheat from Russia and Australia, rice from Burma, Thailand, Indonesia and even Mexico and 'unpopular' grains from abroad paint a gloomy picture to make up the ration quota. We should first of all wipe out the national humiliation involved in mendicant policy, before we talk in terms of "self-respect and personality of the tiller of the soil." It is with this object that the Government has given top priority to agriculture in the Five-Year Plan. It has set apart 191 crores for agriculture and rural development, 254 crores for social services, 450 crores for irrigation and power and 388 crores for transport and communications. The scale of allotment is so much tilted in favour of agriculture that industrialists complain of step-motherly treatment. It cannot be said that the Government is lacking in sympathy towards kisans, as large-scale food production is its main objective. Are Sarvodaya apostles going to insulate themselves from the benefits of River Valley schemes and tractor operations, simply because they are machine-operated and power-propelled? This is the story of King Canute ordering back the sea waves.

* *

Sarvodaya workers should not fail to note the change in the physical geography of India since the Partition. Our surplus in food grains has turned into a deficit overnight. Even for raw materials like jute and cotton which make the wheels of our industry go, we have to depend upon Pakistan and other foreign countries. Many of the countries which give us food grains want textile or jute goods in exchange. Handloom industry cannot complete the quota in the contracted time. Moreover cultivable wastes in 'Malnad' or jungle area cannot be brought under plough without tractors, as time is the essence of the scheme. If the argument of Sarvodaya Sangh is that minimum mechanical power should be used along with maximum man-power, the Government is bound to pay heed to it. The Government policy is also one of full employment and avoidance of waste of man-power. The immediate objective is to produce sufficient food of any variety to feed the nation and ideological differences, however exalted, should not be allowed to retard the plan. You cannot preach ideology to a hungry man.

* *

The controversy over fragmentation involved in fixing five acres of dry land and one acre of wet land per head has become serious. Mr. Shankarrao Deo tries to escape out of it by saying that the fragmentation problem is already there and not created by Bhoomidan Yagna. But it cannot be denied that Bhoomidan accentuates the system. Similarly the question of successors to grantees, future title deeds and the prospects of further fragmentation is bristling with difficulties. In this connection, the example in China is very much quoted. In his book "China Shakes the World," Jack Belden defends fragmentation by saying "China's first problem is to give the peasant a chance by freeing him from landlord's exploitation. When he gets land, he realises he is an individual and that every one has equal rights and then he realises the need for democracy." However latest reports confirm that many of the liberated peasants have mortgaged or sold their holdings and have become paupers again. It is also stated that Mao is seriously thinking of Collectivisation as a new deal. This should be a broad pointer to extremists of Sarvodaya.

* *

The crux of the land problems lies in changing the character of indian agriculture from subsistence farming to economic farming and bringing about such reorganisation as will introduce a substantial measure of efficiency in farming operations calculated to result in increased returns. Indeed our food drive depends upon coalescing scattered fragments into economic units to ensure maximum yield. Apart from the objective of increased food production, the Planning Commission has set for its ideal as bringing about social and economic justice, assurance as adequate means of livelihood, control of material reserves and distribution of the same as best to subserve common good and the operation of the economic system to the benefit of the comman man fully checking the anti-social elements. This is a near reach to Sarvodaya ideal. If it does not proceed far, it does not also fall back. It goes without saying that it merits responsive co-operation from Sarvodaya Samaj. If Sarvodaya ideals cannot be implemented under Congress Government, they cannot be realised under Communist regime. So self-interest demands a joint front on this issue.

* *

Shankarrao Deo says that their fundamental difference with the Five-Year Plan is their emphasis more on the development of man and that production should adjust itself to this fundamental principle. The maxim, work is worship is age-old, and work need not necessarily mean agriculture. Development of personality can be effected through any art or craft, provided there is maximum freedom from want and general freedom of expression. The Indian peasant, despite age-old poverty is a pictureseque personality whistling through life in cheer and gay abandon. Already on the margin of subsistence, he has no love for austerity or rigid ethical standards. The advent of freedom has brought about a big change in his status. Through ages of history, the Indian peasant has been the proverbial "hewer of wood and drawer of water." Though a son of the soil, the good earth 'cannot develop the man in him,' to s atisfy Sarvodaya idealists. Today he has become class-conscious, developed bargaining power and is able to dictate terms to the landlord and the government. All because, he has become the proud possessor of vote by which he can make and unmake government. Now he is a personality and his vote represents power. What he needs is economic incentives and not sermons.

LAST LOOK ROUND

Continued from Page 6 col. 5

able would not probably have been possible.

In China since ages preparations from moulds have been in the armoury of the physicians. They were not standardised, probably, in the modern sense of the term. Pearl Buck, the American Nobel Prize-winner, spent her childhood in China and has written several novels bearing on that country. In one of her novels she depicts Madame Wu as giving a preparation from some kind mould to Madame Kang, an oldish woman of over forty years, who after a miscarriage is suffering from a severe haemorrhage, probably septic, and the result is rapid recovery.

During the last week from Agra came the news that one Lal Gopal of Bundi opened a free temporary experimental dispensary which was inaugurated by the district magistrate. Lal Gopal, a young Vaidya, has prepared from a herb an injection which it was claimed "has the same properties as penicillin." He claimed to have cured thousands of persons (in Rajasthan) suffering from diseases like Asthma, T.B. and Leprosy, the report said. It is said that he injected at least a hundred persons with his preparation every day during the period of over a week he ran his dispensary at Agra. According to the Vaidya the herb is found in abundance in India and the injection can be produced in huge quantities at a very cheap rate.

If, as is claimed, Lal Gopal's find is of such efficacious value, it deserves the attention of the Indian Medical Council, which should investigate into the matter to assess the results of his experiments. If Asthma, T.B. and Leprosy can be brought under control or cured by a cheap injection, prepared from an indigenous herb, it will be hailed certainly as a boon to suffering humanity.

Central Railway Walk Off The Field

REFEREE'S DECISION CAUSES PANDEMONIUM

Losers Reprimanded: Culture League Win

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A QUAINT decision by Referee Gopalan just ten minutes before call of time in this evening's Nadkarni Cup Soccer quarter-final between India Culture League and Central Railway, when the former side led by two goals to one, caused confusion—the crowd invading the field; a farce—the Central Railway staging a walk out from the field and finally the W.I.F.A. Committee's timid decision — a severe reprimand for the Railway.

India Culture League were leading by the odd goal in three ten minutes before the final whistle, when Bhickoo, the Railway left winger crashed in a brilliant goal, the ball going from the outside through the net. Referee Gopalan awarded a goal, at first. But when the I.C.L. Captain, Thomas brought it to his notice he revised his decision and pointed a free kick. The crowd had in the meantime surged on to the bandstand end of the field. Bhickoo, the Railway outer, was injured from a flying stone and medical treatment was given.

However, following this, the Railway skipper Ramaswami rushed off the field, to consult the team's manager Mr. Mitchell and thereafter staged a walk out. The match was then abandoned Central Railway protested. They also informed the W.I.F.A. that their players were withdrawn for security sake.

MILD VERDICT

The W.I.F.A. Committee met immediately after the game and after weighing the facts came to a rather cold and timid decision. They awarded the match to India Culture League but only severely reprimanded the offenders, Central Railway for staging a walk out.

The crowd at the Cooperage this evening was fairly large and when the incident occurred there was hardly adequate police force to check it. Additional force came in immediately and dispersed the crowd.

Coming to the game itself Central Railway played a dashing game for the first ten minutes, but gradually I.C.L. changed tactics, from short passing to long passing and this produced results.

Bhickoo sent in a lofted goalmouth shot, from about 40 yards out and Bhoja failed to punch the ball away. It entered net easily to give the Railway the lead in the sixth minute of play.

Six minutes later, Peter I.C.L's left winger headed in a flag kick to put his side on terms. Midway through the second half Saxby made amends for his poor play by scoring the winning goal from a forward pass by Thomas.

The Railway maintained pressure, thereafter, especially as I.C.L. went into defence, but Bhoja in goal played a grand game. Twelve minutes before the end Bhickoo drove from a difficult angle. The ball went outside and travelled into goal through the net. Referee Gopalan then made his sorry mistake, which led to pandemonium.

Damodar and Thomas played well for I.C.L. in attack, while Ganesh and Balaram, kept up the defence. For the Railway, Kuppuswamy, Bhickoo and Gulab Singh impressed.

The supervision of the game by referee Gopalan was rather poor. He showed strange decisions at the unexpected moments. He was rather partial at times.

The teams were:—

INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE: Bhoja; Joseph, Balaram; Paul, Ganesh, Hussein; Sreedharan, Damodar, Saxby, Thomas Peter.

CENTRAL RAILWAY "A": Ramaswami; Narayan, Peter; Francis, Gulab Singh, Rebello; J. D'Sa, Kuppuswami, Tambe, Shiva, Bhickoo.

Referee:— P. S. Gopalan.

In The Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 p.m. Francis Goans vs Wimco (Practice); 5-40 p.m. Dynamos vs Asbestos Cement (Nadkarni—quarter final).

HOCKEY

Lloyds Reclamation Ground

5-40 p.m. Lusitanians vs Central Railway 'A' (Provincial Final—Replay).

Cooperage

F. A. Cup Retained By Newcastle Utd.

WEMBLEY STADIUM, May 3 (PTI-Reuter): A goal—the only one of the match—five minutes from the end, gave Newcastle United the F. A. Cup over their rivals Arsenals, here this afternoon, cables Reuter's Sport's editor Vernon Morgan.

It looked as if extra time would have to be played when Children born George Robledo closing in on a pass from the left struck the left upright, the ball glancing into the net.

Newcastle's success means that they are the first Cup holders to win a second time since Blackburn accomplished this feat 61 years ago.

Arsenal were extremely unlucky for they were forced to play 61 of the 90 minute without their Welsh international right back Wally Barnes, who had to go off with an injured knee. Their two "invalids" centre-half Daniel and inside right Logie, who played despite their injures were both crocked during the game and the Lonloners did valiantly to keep the score down to only one.

It was, however, Newcastle's fault as much as Arsenals defence that was responsible for this as the United forwards tried to walk the ball into the net.

Killedar And Hayes Cup Draw

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Killedar Cup Hockey tournament for women commences on May 8 at the B.P.H.A. Ground with City 'B' meeting Lusitanians 'A' at 5-45 p.m.

The draw is as follows:—

Greys 'A' (ble); City 'B' vs. Lusitamans A.

Wildcats vs. Panees 'A'; City A (Bye)

The Hayes Cup draw was also completed as follows:

St. Agnes (Bye); Lynettes vs. Greys 'D'.

Pansies B vs City 'D'; Greys 'C' (Bye).

India Makes A Good Start

RAIN INTERRUPTS PLAY

WORCESTERSHIRE, May 3 (PTI): The Indian cricket team began their tour of England today and got off to a good start by securing 6 Worcestershire wickets for 101 on a day badly interrupted by rain, writes PTI-Special Correspondent.

Only three hours play were possible during the day.

In spite of a fair amount of rain yesterday a timely beginning was made, but play had to be called off 45 minutes after the start when Worcestershire were 16 for 2. After a two hours wait the game was resumed and continued another 100 minutes, during which the home side advanced to 82 for four.

The rain intervened again, but a restart was possible after 20 minutes. In a further half hour Worcestershire reached 101 for six but more rain at this stage finished play for the day.

The ground was naturally on the wet side, and the Indians made extensive use of saw dust at each end. The sun, however, never made an appearance, so that the wicket never became dangerous. An occasional ball however did pop up. Outschoorn left one of these, which struck his left hand and culminated in a dolly catch to short leg.

The Worcestershire batting was not up to the mark, only Outschoorn, Bird and Whiting exhibiting confidence. Of these three, Whiting alone showed signs of attack but fell through "hanging his bat out to dry."

Bird batted well and was just warning up when Hazare nicely caught him low down on the off from an uppish shot.

The Indian fielding was magnificent throughout, which was heartening. Shinde snapped up a good one low at square leg, and then there was Hazare's fine catch. The ground fielding too was good.

Hazare used only four bowlers, never calling Shinde and Sarwate. Phadkar was never full out, but Ramchand bowled cleverly swinging both ways. Ghulam maintained a good length throughout.

WORCESTERSHIRE (1st innings)

Broadbent b Ramchand	6
Kenyon c Shinde b Ramchand	0
Outschoorn c Sarwate b Ramchand	25
Bird c Hazare b G. Ahmed	40
G. Dews c Sen b G. Ahmed ..	2
N. Whiting c Umrigar b Phadkar	20
O. Devereux not out	1
R. Jennings not out	3
Extras	4
Total (for 6 wkts.)	101

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/0; 2/11; 3/50; 4/55; 5/86; 6/98.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Phadkar	16	3	29	1
Ramchand	18	5	28	3
Hazare	4	1	11	0
Ghulam Ahmed ..	12	1	29	2

LACOTS DRAW WITH M. U. C.

MADRAS, May 3 (PTI): The Madras United Club drew with Lacots, each side scoring twice, in the first match of the Every-Merry Hockey Tournament, which commenced here today. The competition has attracted twenty entries including four outstation teams.

Ireland and Sivaprakasam scored for the M. U. C. while Retal and Brady were the scorers for Lacots. At half-time M. U. C. led 2—1.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY ENTER FINAL

RAJAHMUNDRY, May 2 (PTI): The Southern Railway, Madras entered finals in the Andhra Football Tournament today defeating National Sport, Hyderabad by an odd goal in three in thrilling encounter.

Madras displayed spectacular game. National Sports scored a solitary goal through Asgar Hussain.

The Qeenly Touch

Queen Elizabeth and Princess Margaret get acquainted with "Foxhunter", the champion jumping horse in the Olympic trials. The name of "Foxhunter" is associated with Col. Harry Llewellyn—champion rider of Europe for the last 3 years.

MOHUN BAGAN AVENGE DEFEAT

Tatas Beaten In Beighton

CALCUTTA, May 3 (PTI).

MOHUN BAGAN, Calcutta's Senior Division Hockey League champions for the last two years today defeated Tata Sports Club, Bombay, Aga Khan Hockey winners for the past three years, in the quarter-final of the Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament by the only goal of the match. The local champions incidentally avenged their defeat over the Tatas in the Bombay Invitation Hockey Tournament recently.

The game was witnessed by the biggest crowd so far and was played under an absolutely calm atmosphere in contrast to the rough display of the previous day.

On the run of play the winners were a shade better than the losers, the respective defences predominating. B. Sen, Mohun Bagan's keeper gave a good display, bringing about some difficult saves. The saviour of the home team was again the redoubtable Wahidullah in the deep defence, whose body swerve and perfect ball control were among the highlights of the contest. Jaswant Singh, the pivot, appeared to shake off his hesitancy in distribution and often sent the ball to the right man, while the fleet-footed Carapiett in the attack was often a source of danger to the losers' defence.

The Tatas left half Perumal, was the outstanding man in his team. He broke several Mohun Bagan attacks and sent several inviting passes to the forwards. After Mohun Bagan scored, Tatas reshuffled their ranks. Perumal changed over to inside left, while Ferrao moved into his place. D'Souza stepping in as right half.

Tatas very nearly scored in the opening minute. There was a scramble near the Mohun Bagan goal mouth, but before De Mello, inside right, could take a shot the ball was cleared at the cost of a long corner which failed. Mohun Bagan retaliated ineffectively and in the third minute came Tata's next scoring chance. Lenny D'Souza dribbled past a host of defenders, but Sen pounced upon the ball and cleared before Braganza could take a crack at it. A couple of minutes after, Darga Singh, Mohun Bagan's right winger failed to centre correctly and the ball went abegging. In the twenty-first minute Sapru, winners' inside right missed a sitter off Wahidullah's pass, Gentle clearing easily.

All prospects of a deciding goal appeared lost on changing ends as both the teams adopted crowding out methods. Sapru the winners' inside right changed place with Gurung, centre forward thus improving the attack considerably.

In the tenth minute Sapru tested Pinto with an easy shot off Gurung, but the Bombay goal keeper saved though he tumbled in doing so. Tatas repelled the attack after the tenth minute, but De Mello again failed to beat Sen. In the fifteenth minute Mohun Bagan got their goal. Carapiett centred, but Gurung failed to take advantage. Gentle's ineffective interception covered Pinto and from the rebound Dariya Singh beat the Tata keeper with a low and fast shot. In the sixteenth minute Tata's lost chance of equaliser was thwarted by Wahidullah, who stopped Lawrie Fernandes at the top of the dee. Tata Sports forced a couple of penalty corners shortly before the final whistle but failed to convert them.

Teams:

MOHUN BAGAN: B. Sen, Wahidullah and D Pal, S. Roy, Choudhury, Jaswant Singh and S. Ghosh, Darya Singh, Sapru, Gurung, Carapiett and Harjinder Singh.

TATA SPORTS CLUB: L Pinto, Carvalho and Gentle, Fernandes, J. De Mello, L. Fernandes J. De Mello, L. D'Souza, Braganza and Coutinho

Umpires: N. Jennings and S. Ganguly.

Provincial & Jepsen Finals Drawn

TAME HOCKEY BY BOTH SIDES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship final between Lusitanians and Central Railway turned out to be a disappointing affair with both sides scoring once each at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground this evening.

Lusitanians and Central Railway provided little to enthuse over. Play was mostly restricted to midfield. The Railway were slightly superior for they kept up a steaming pressure in the last fifteen minutes of play.

Walter D'Souza and Morris Britto were outstanding for the Lusis, while Pyarelal and Munir played well for the Railway.

Midway through play in the first half Pillay went through, but Sacru saved. A corner followed useless ten minutes later Pillay trapped a clearance and eluded Maxie Vaz and passed to Munir. Who reverse flicked for Pillay to score. Straight away from the bully off M. Britto put Lusis on level-terms with a grand solo goal.

The teams were:—

LUSITANIANS:— S. Menezes; E. D'Sa, W. D'Souza; H. Gonsalves, Amir Kumar, M. Vaz; L. Vaz, Nandi Singh, M. Britto, H. Abraham, P. Pereira.

CENTRAL RAILWAY "A":— Khudabux; Anayyum, Lal Mahomed; Venugopal, Pyarelal, Rudravelu; Kishen, Pillay, Ajajuddin, Munir, Ramloo.

ANOTHER DRAW

The Jepsen Cup Hockey final between Bombay State Police Juniors and Asbestos Cement ended in both sides scoring once each earlier at the same venue.

The Police had a better share of the proceedings, but Shivram in Asbestos goal gave a good account of himself.

In the 6th minute of the second half Fialho chased a pass from Tambe and scored with a top of the dee shot, but in the nineteenth minute Dalvi drew level from a corner.

The teams were:—

POLICE "B": — Khawja; Arjun, Dias; Kadam, Grewal, D'Souza; Misquitta. Fialho, Mitchell, Tambe, Abbas.

ASBESTOS CEMENT:— Shivram; Vangyer, Kenny; Bharathan, Dalvi, Murteokar; Dan, Padmanaban, Sebastian Barnabas, Pandit.

A Saint Gave India Coffee

Today, India is drinking more coffee than it used to five years ago.

It all started with a humble and anonymous plant that once grew uncared for and wild in the hilly regions of Abyssinia, but which has since then elbowed its way into commercial prominence in the modern world — the coffee plant.

The coffee plant is supposed to have been introduced into India by a Muslim saint who came from Mecca and made his home in Mysore. Some of the hilly areas of Mysore where coffee plantations thrive even today bear his name — Baba Budan.

In 1949-50, there were 10,218 coffee plantations in India.

Mysore Leads

The area actually under coffee in 1949-50 was 218,023 acres. Madras, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin showed an increase in production during 1949-50. Of the total area under coffee during 1949-50, Mysore accounted for 48 per cent, Madras 28, Coorg 20 and Orissa and Travancore-Cochin put together four per cent.

Coffee plantations in India gave employment to some 177,297 people in 1949-50.

SEDGMAN LOSES TO DROBNY

Final Of British Hardcourt Tennis

BOURNEMOUTH, May 3 (PTI-Reuter): Final day in the British Hard Court Lawn Tennis Championships here today was threatened to be affected by the weather for heavy rain following an early morning thunderstorm left puddles on the centre court which was declared unfit for play.

After a delay, the Women's singles final eventually went on number one court and Miss Doris Hart retained her title in an all American final by beating Miss Shirley Fry 6-4, 6-3 to repeat her success at Wimbledon last year.

The men's singles final saw Jaroslav Drobny, self-exiled Czech now of Egypt, beat Frank Sedgman, Australia, regarded as the world's number one player, 6-2, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4.

Doris Hart and Shirley Fry, the Wimbledon champions, won the doubles title here when they beat the British pair Mrs. Jean Quertier-Rinkel and Susan Partridge 6-1; 6-4, but Miss Hart's hopes of a third title failed when she and Ian Ayre of Australia lost a semi-final of the mixed doubles. Geoffrey Paish and Mrs. Quertier-Rinkel beat them 6-4; 6-4, to qualify for a final meeting against Don Candy Australia and Miss Fry, who beat Mrs. W. Halford, Britain and Owen Williams, South Africa, 6-2; 6-4.

N.B.A. Hits Out At World Champs

WASHINGTON, May 3 (PTI-Reuter): The National Boxing Association today hit out at world champions who shy away from risking their titles against first class opposition, but at the same time congratulated the two smallest titleholders for "conducting themselves like champions".

The NBA praised Vic Towell of Johannesburg, South Africa, the bantam weight champion, and Dado Marino of Hawaii, the flyweight title holder.

Both boxers, the NBA said in a news release, have taken on all comers.

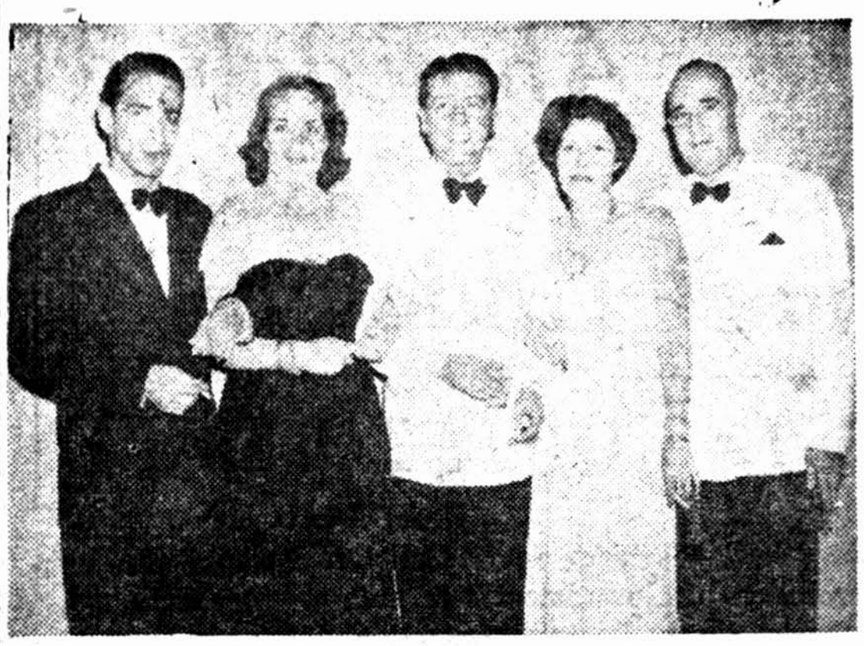
Dave Rochon, the President of NBA, appealed to the champions to be ready at all times to defend titles against any qualified challenger.

The NBA said that heavyweight Jersey Joe Walcott, light heavyweight Joe Maxim, welterweight Kid Gavilion and light weight Jimmy Carter were overdue for defence of their titles against first rate opposition.

LOVING CUP'S FIRST SUCCESS

NEWBURY, Berkshire, May 3 (P T I-Reuter): Mr. Winston Churchill registered his first win of the flat racing season here today, and his first win over with a horse he bred himself, when his filly Loving Cup, won the Kintbury States for three-year-olds over six furlongs.

Ridden by Eph Smith, Loving Cup started second favourite at three to one and defeated the eleven-to-ten favourite Wester Ross by a head in a thrilling finish.



A reception was given by Mrs. and Mr. Graafland, Commercial Counsellor Netherlands Embassy, to celebrate the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Juliana of the Netherlands.
Picture taken at the party shows from left to right: Mr. Duizings, Mrs. Wilke, wife of the Representative of the Chrysler Corporation, Mr. Von Pestel, Consul for the Netherlands, Bombay and Mrs. and Mr. A. C. H. Gaafland.

Steel Talks At White House

Effort To Get Industry And Unions Together

WASHINGTON, May 3 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman told presidents of America's leading steel companies today that the Government was prepared to increase wages on Monday unless they reached agreement with the Workers' Union before then.

For nine minutes, Mr. Truman talked with Union and industry leaders at the White House in the hope that a solution could be found for the long drawn out labour dispute which brought Government seizure of the industry and a series of court battles.

The conference broke up after two and a half hours, with none of the participants willing to comment.

They planned to have further discussions among themselves later today.

Meanwhile the National Production Authority said the ban on steel shipment would be lifted early next week, "if steel production returned to normal".

Reports from Pittsburg and other steel centres indicated that many companies, including the giant United States Steel Corporation, would not re-open their mills until they had received some assurances that work would not again be interrupted by walk-outs.

Eight steel officials and Union officers arrived for the conferences. White House officials said that the President made a brief statement to the groups and left the meeting ten minutes, after it began.

The country's 650,000 steel workers ended their three-day strike last night on orders from their Union chief, Mr. Murray but their demand for higher wages remain unfulfilled.

The companies' contention that granting the workers' demand would require a substantial increase in the price of steel has also to be resolved.

With some companies expecting to be in full production within 48 hours, others are not calling maintenance men back until Monday. It will probably be a week or even more before production is back to normal.

Two main issues of the dispute are now pending before the Supreme Court. These will be discussed later today when the Supreme Court judges gather for their regular Saturday conference on pending cases.

Congress Gets Majority Of One

GULBARGA, May 3 (PTI): The Congress has secured a majority of one in the 23-member Gulbarga Municipality. The Congress has won twelve seats, Socialists three, P D F four, Nagarika Sangha one and Independents three.

The majority of the successful Independents and P D F candidates are Muslims.

Uganda Cotton Faces Crisis

NAIROBI, May 3 (PTI): Prices on the Uganda Cotton Market have fallen sharply and are expected to go down further during the next few weeks. Great anxiety is felt by both producers and ginners who saw 1,400 bales of the best Uganda cotton sold for 250 cents per lb

The slump in prices is the result of the recession in the British spinning industry. Owing to the bulk sales to India and Britain earlier this year, the Protectorate's £20 million Cotton Price Assistance Fund will not have to be drawn upon yet, but it is likely that the funds will be used to stabilise next season's prices.

Mills in India are refusing to accept allocations of the new Uganda-Kenya crop, and Indian importers are loath to finance what they consider to be over-priced cotton.

The Indian importers, it is learned in Nairobi, have approached the Indian Government for assistance, and the Reserve Bank has offered limited credit facilities to finance the buying of East African cotton.

Although Britain is still taking all the cotton due to her under the bulk agreement, India is said to be reluctant to take her share at present.

It is thought that the present slump in prices will prove whether or not the Uganda Africans are really sincere in their desire to obtain a share of the ginning industry, now operated only by Indians and Europeans. Africans may well be frightened by the drop in prices into relinquishing their demands for participations in the industry.

The All-India Bar Committee which was set up by the Law Ministry, Government of India, to go into the question of the unification of bar will meet in Delhi on May 17. The Committee is headed by Mr. Justice S. R. Das, of the Supreme Court of India.

PERSONAL PURCHASES IN COMPANY'S ACCOUNTS

Secretary's Evidence In Morarka Case

SHOLAPUR, May 3 (PTI).

Mr. M. J. Divekar, Secretary at the head office at Bombay of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Sholapur, concluded his evidence here today in the court of the city magistrate Mr. C. B. Purandare, in what is known as "The Morarka Case".

The prosecution charge is that six former officers of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Sholapur, had committed criminal breach of trust of company's funds by aiding and abetting each other and utilising the amount thus dishonestly misappropriated for a purpose other than of which did not belong to the Company.

The amount is Rs. 75,593-8-6 and the accused in the case are Mr. Ramkumar Morarka and Mr. Basantiyal Patodia, partners of the Morarka and Co., the former Managing Agents of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Sholapur, Mr. Gokulchand Morarka the constituted attorney of the Morarka and Co., Mr. B. H. Kantawalla, Mr. Hiralal Shah and Mr. Govarghanbhai Patil, former manager, assistant manager and accountant of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd. Sholapur.

When Mr. Divekar had concluded his evidence the court adjourned to resume hearing on May 14.

Mr. Divekar in his evidence today identified entries in black and red made at Sholapur in cash books against purchase of silver and other articles he mentioned yesterday. He said these entries had been made in Sholapur by accused Mr. Kantawalla, Mr. Hiralal Shah and Mr. G. K. Patil classifying the articles purchased as items of deadstocks belonging to the Company. This classification, he said, was wrong as the owners of the articles of silver, furniture, carpet and dhurries were accused Mr. Ramkumar Morarka, Mr. Gokulchand Morarka and Mr. Basantilal Patodia. He alleged such falsification of classifying was done by the former manager, assistant manager and accountant of the Sholapur mills here at Sholapur in order to help the accused Ramkumar, Gokulchand and Patodia.

Mr. Divekar said the managing agents, accused first, second and third, had not brought to the notice of the Board of Directors or the general meeting of the share-holders the expenditure under vouchers mentioned earlier regarding purchase of silver and furniture etc. or other expenses over the marriage of Sitaram.

He said all the goods purchased including silver worth Rs. 14,310 were later sent to Sholapur for marriage of Sitaram.

Total purchases of silver, furniture, carpet etc. made at Bombay was Rs. 35,831-1-6 and expenses incurred at Sholapur for the marriage was Rs 39,754-7-6

Vouchers showing payment of remuneration made to the Managing Agents during the years 1943-47 were among the documents produced before the court today.

Poona And Ahmedabad Ban Marches To Govt. Foodgrains Godowns

BUT SOCIALISTS OUT TO DEFY

AHMEDABAD, May 3 (UPI).

The District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, has today warned all those people who intend or will try to take illegal possession of Government foodgrain godowns or to loot them, that they will be dealt with under the Preventive Detention Act.

THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE POONA HAS PROMULGATED AN ORDER UNDER SECTION 144 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE BANNING ALL ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE AGITATION AGAINST THE RISE IN FOOD GRAIN PRICES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF POONA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR A PERIOD OF ONE MONTH WITH EFFECT FROM TOMORROW, MAY 4.

Under the order, no person shall hold or attend or partake in any meeting, or organise, lead or join any procession or body of persons in connection with the agitation against the increase in food grain prices on any public place within the limits of the Poona Municipal Corporation.

SOCIALISTS TO GO AHEAD

POONA, May 3 (PTI): The Socialist Party will go ahead with their plan for Satyagraha on May 5, in spite of the promulgation of Section 144 Cr. P C in Poona by the District Magistrate, it was reliably learnt here today.

Commenting on the order of the District Magistrate, Mr. S. M. Joshi, the prominent Socialist, who is to lead the first batch of about twenty Satyagrahis to the Government godown on Monday, said that the measure was "wholly unnecessary, unwise and ill-conceived" and betrayed a lack of appreciation on the part of the authorities of the real situation in Poona.

Satyagraha Plans In Nasik

The Socialists in Nasik are also planning a satyagraha campaign on similar lines, and according to information received here, they have constituted an action committee to work the details.

The Nasik satyagraha is expected to be launched after the Pachmarhi convention of the Socialist Party of India.

LOOTING OF *BARNS* IN MONGHYR

Armed Young Men From Scarcity Areas

MONGHYR, May 3 (PTI).

TWO cases of looting of grains in the barns of zamindars in broad daylight by armed gang of young men have been reported from scarcity areas of Khagaria sub-division of Monghyr district.

According to reports reaching here, the barn of a villager of Mohanpur was looted a few days back and his son who tried to oppose the looters was severely belaboured and injured. The entire stock of grains of a zamindar of Monghyr was also looted at ten in the morning in village Khairo near Khagaria.

Details are not available.

KASHMIR CONSEMBLY AS LEGISLATURE

SRINAGAR, May 3 (UPI): The Kashmir Consembly which will sit as the Legislature from May 5 will hold its session till June 3 next. Yuvraj Karan Singh will address the Legislature on the opening day. His address will be discussed and a resolution of thanks moved on it on May 6.

The budget for 1952-53 will be presented on May 7.

PROFITEERING *CHARGE* AGAINST GOVT.

Bombay Meeting Demands Grains At Old Price

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SPEECHES strongly protesting against the recent increase of 50 per cent in prices of rationed food grains, were delivered by a number of speakers at a meeting held at Gowalia Tank Maidan this evening.

The meeting which was held under the joint auspices of the Middle Class Workers Anti-Ration Price Increase Committee and a number of other workers' organisations passed a resolution in this connection. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presided, and among those who addressed were Mr. A. S. R. Chari, Mr. Rajani Patel and others.

The resolution said that "the meeting strongly protests against the recent heavy increase of 50 per cent in prices of ration food grains suddenly imposed on the people of Bombay and other cities. It further protested against the withdrawal of food subsidies by the Central Government. The resolution demanded immediate restoration of food subsidy by the Government of India and immediate cancellation of the increase in the prices.

Speaking on the resolution Dr. Deshmukh accused the Bombay Government with profiteering in food. He said that by the increase in food prices the Government would be earning about Rs. 20 crores annually from the people of Bombay State.

After describing the present day hardships and sufferings of the people, Dr. Deshmukh advised the middle class workers to organise strong protest meetings all over the city and to get the increase in food prices cancelled. He said that the representatives of public should also lodge their protest in the State Assembly which is now meeting in the city.

Earlier a procession was taken out from Dhobi Talao which, after marching through Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar and Sandhurst Road terminated in the meeting at Gowalia Tank. Some five hundred men and women participated in the procession.

COMMUNITY LABOUR

Wadhwan city celebrated a Community Labour Day on April 28. The people undertook the deepening of a public tank. The community labour was a part of the programme of the day of the first death anniversary of Swami Shivanand.

Plan To Legalise 'Bhoomidan'

CENTRE'S DIRECTIVE TO STATE GOVERNMENTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Central Government have asked all the State Governments to take co-ordinated action at an early date to legalise the land-gift (bhoomidan) movement of Acharya Vinobha Bhave and the All-India Sarvodaya Samaj. This was disclosed by Mr. Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the Samaj, here today.

Mr. Deo, who was addressing a press conference, said that the movement had been launched on a nation-wide scale and committees for receiving and the distribution of land were being set up in each state and linguistic region for reaching the target of 25 lakh acres of land throughout the country within the next two years. Quotas had been fixed for each state on the basis of 5 acres from each village, he added.

Referring to the economic programme of the Sarvodaya Samaj, Mr. Shankarrao Deo said that the Samaj did not oppose all centralised industries, but had decided that the two main necessities of life, namely food and cloth, should be entirely supplied from village industries and centralisation in these respects should be boycotted. The Samaj wanted decentralised society and regional economic self-sufficiency, he added.

If the land-gift movement was accepted by the country as a whole, all these ideals would be achieved and many other problems facing the country would be solved, he stated.

Textile Labour Backs Morarji

AHMEDABAD, May 3.

The Joint Executive Committee of the Textile Labour Association resolved today to support Mr. Morarji Desai, Bombay's Chief Minister, in the forthcoming by-election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Reds Seize Rubber Estates

RANGOON, May 3 (PTI): Burmese Communist rebels have seized two British-owned rubber estates in Mergui district in the Tenasserim belt, 300 miles south of Rangoon, authoritative sources said here today.

The rebels shot dead four Burmese workers on the estates

The estates are the 2,700-acre Tamok rubber estate, and the 1,000-acre Milaung Chaung estate.

The estates are about 30 miles north of Mergui town. Nearly 500 employees on the Tamok estate evacuated to Mergui town and removed about 15,000 pounds of raw rubber. They also dismantled a rubber factory and carried valuable machinery to safety, the reports added.

All-Jet Travel Begins

JOHANNESBURG, May 3: Britain's 'Comet' all-jet airliner landed here today at 13-38 GMT, two minutes ahead of schedule on its 6,663-mile flight from London in under 24 hours.

She left London airport at 14-00 GMT yesterday (Friday) in the world's first jet service, carrying 36 fare-paying passengers

IF KOREA PEACE TALKS FAIL

U.N. To Blockade China Coast

HONG KONG, May 3 (PTI-Reuter).

ADMIRAL ARTHUR RADFORD, United States Pacific Fleet Commander-in-Chief, told correspondents who questioned him here today that if the Korean peace talks failed, a naval blockade of the China coast "might be a way of stabilising things out here."

Admiral Radford met the correspondents on his arrival in Hong Kong from Manila for a brief informal visit.

Asked whether he would have facilities to blockade the China coast if ordered he answered: "Yes, we have the facilities."

SECRET SESSIONS OF TRUCE TALKS

TOKYO, May 3 (PTI-Reuter):—United Nations and Communist truce negotiators at Pan Mun Jom met for 24 minutes today in the second secret plenary sessions since the former proposed an "overall solution" to end the deadlock.

Brig.-Gen. William Nuckols, United Nations spokesman, said after the meeting that it was conducted in "a coolly impersonal" atmosphere whereas Friday's session was "reasonably impersonal."

He refused to answer questions saying he had no idea when the secrecy embargo on details of the meeting would be lifted.

Another full session of the truce delegations has been fixed for tomorrow.

Fighting in Korea slackened yesterday both on the ground and in the air.

U. N. warplanes flew 600 sorties with communist railway lines as their main targets. Pilots reported breaking lines in 60 places.

Cigar-Shaped Flying Saucer

SYDNEY, May 3 (PTI-Reuter): Seven people in Sydney and Parkes, a country town 180 miles from here, said they saw a cigar-shaped "flying saucer" lit up like a liner at sea zip soundlessly across the sky today.

One of them said he and three of his friends saw the saucer "a long thing like an airship or a submarine fly across the sky as straight as a gun bareel".

It appeared to be on a fixed course at a great height. "We could see exhausts at the back, which looked like jets. It finally disappeared into a bank of clouds", he added.

DECCAN AIRWAYS PLANE CRASH INQUIRY

NEW DELHI, May 3 (UPI).

THE judicial inquiry ordered by the Government of India into the recent air crash of a Deccan Airways plane near the Safdarjang airport, will commence at 11 a.m. on Monday (May 5), it is learnt.

Mr. Justice Chandrasekhara Iyer of the Supreme Court, who will preside over the court of inquiry, is understood to have had some preliminary consultations informally with the panel of assessors this morning.

The panel consists of Mr. G. S. Arya, Inspector Flying in the Directorate of Civil Aviation, Capt. R. G. Patwardhan, Superintending Pilot Instructor (Hind Flying Club) and Capt. S. S. Nadkarni, a senior pilot of Air-India Ltd.

It is also gathered that the enquiry will not be restricted to the particular air accident which occurred on Wednesday last, but the court is likely to go into a general inquiry into the Air Navigation conditions in India, with a view to find out preventive measures in future for such accidents, which have been more frequent of late.

KHER TO SUCCEED KRISHNA MENON?

NEW DELHI, May 3 (UPA): According to highly reliable sources, B. G. Kher, former Chief Minister of Bombay, has accepted Premier Nehru's offer of appointment as India's High Commissioner in London

Earlier, Kher was offered the vice-presidentship of the Indian Union and the governorship of Madras, but refused on grounds of health, it was reported.

Sources affirmed that Krishna Menon, High Commissioner for five years, is retiring soon.

NO GROUND FOR VIOLENCE ON SATYAGRAHIS

Delhi Urges Magnanimous Deal To Ceylon Indians

NEW DELHI, May 3 (UPI).

"IT is by the exercise of magnanimity and statesmanship that the Government of Ceylon can secure the co-operation and loyalty of Indians who regard themselves as nationals of Ceylon and who seek by peaceful and constitutional means to secure the fundamental democratic right to participate in elections to the sovereign Parliament of the land of their adoption," states the Government of India in a communication despatched today to the Government of Ceylon, in reply to Ceylon Government's note on May 2, which was an answer to an 'aide memoire' handed over to the Ceylon High Commissioner in India on April 30

The Government of India in the 'aide memoire' of April 30 had taken serious notice of a warning given by the Ceylon Home Minister that he would not be responsible for the safety of Indians in Ceylon as his entire police force was engaged in coping with the Satyagraha movement launched by the Ceylon Indian Congress. The Minister was also reported to have said that passions might be aroused and that extremist Sinhalese might rise against the Indian population.

In the communication addressed to the Ceylon Government today, the Government of India state that they have noted from the Ceylon Government's reply that the Ceylon Home Minister made the remarks which form the basis of the Government of India's original 'aide memoire' at a strictly private and personal meeting and that no mention of the nature of these has been made up to date in the Ceylon press.

COLOMBO CONTENTION

"The contention of the Government of Ceylon apparently is that, since the Home Minister's remarks have received no publicity, there is no danger of those remarks encouraging Sinhalese Extremists to resort to violence against those Indians who are now participating or may here after participate in purely non-violent Satyagraha. No one would be happier than the Government of India if a peaceful protest against what Indians in Ceylon consider to be their disfranchisement results in no untoward incidents."

ASSUMPTION NOT RIGHT

"The Government of India regret that they cannot agree in the Ceylon Government's assumption that the Ceylon Indian Congress and the Indian Community in sympathy with them are doing something which, even though it preserves its peaceful character, can justify resort to violence by the Sinhalese community which is not participating in present Satyagraha. The Government of Ceylon must be aware that the people of India secured their freedom through Satyagraha

They can hardly advise the Ceylon Indian Congress or Indians in Ceylon in sympathy with that body to desist from it, even if it were proper for them to give advice to Indians who regard themselves and wish to become citizens of Ceylon.

The Government of India firmly believe that any political movement which is peaceful and seeks redress for grievances by strictly constitutional means should be treated with sympathy and understanding and that those who participate in it should be protected against violence or threats of violence.

The Government of India in its communication also corrects the impression of the Government of Ceylon that in India it was found necessary to restrict or control even orderly meetings and processions immediately before the recent general elections it is emphasised that the very opposite was the case. All restrictions on meetings and processions were specifically removed some months before the general elections in India took place in order to give no cause for complaint to any political party or to any section of the community on the ground that legitimate political freedom had in any way been restricted or curtailed.

PLEA TO CEYLON

Continuing the Government of India's communicatio nrefers to a statement made by the Ceylon High Commissioner in India on May 2 and states:—

"The High Commissioner for Ceylon in India has acknowledged, in the course of a statement reported in the press, the friendly character of the reference made by the Prime Minister in a speech in New Delhi on the 1st May to the situation created by the disfranchisement of the Indian community for purposes of the forthcoming election in Ceylon and the Satyagraha movement started by the Ceylon Indian Congress in the hope of securing redress. The Government and the people of India earnestly desire to maintain the most cordial and friendly relations with the Government and people of Ceylon. Such representations as the Government of India have made to the Government of Ceylon relative to the present Satyagraha movement mark no diminution of or deviation from that desire. It is by the exercise of magnanimity and statesmanship alone that the Government of Ceylonean secure the co-operation and loyalty of Indians who regard themselves as nationals of Ceylon and who seek, by peaceful and constitutional means, to secure the fundamental democratic right to participate in elections to the sovereign Parliament of the land of their adoption."

Extra Police For Satyagrahis !

COLOMBO, May 3 (PTI): Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Home Minister of Ceylon, has expressed apprehension that the Ceylon-Indian Congress Satyagraha though it had been upto the present non-violent had within itself germs of violence.

He announced last night the Government's decision to recruit 20,000 extra police to keep peace until after the general election.

Sir Oliver said: "From experience in India alone within the last fifteen years, such movements must, I think, be looked upon with suspicion and every possible safeguard against violence must be organised in anticipation of widespread disturbances. Should violence break out, it should not be said that the Ceylon Government was not prepared to meet it. We shall not passively surrender to hooliganism."

Almost all the factories engaged in the production of art silk and staple yarns at Amritsar have now resumed production to their full capacity.

"SIT DOWN" FAST ENTERS 3rd DAY

COLOMBO, May 3.

The Ceylon Indian Congress Satyagraha leaders Abdul Aziz and S. Thondaman today entered the third day of their "sit down" fast before the Prime Minister's office in the Senate building. During the fast the leaders said they had only orange juice thrice daily.

Except for some signs of fatigue, both appeared to have stood the endurance test spiritedly.

Doctors who examined the two leaders said both of Mr. Aziz and Mr. Thondaman were standing the fast well.

The Congress Council of action guiding the Satyagraha movement met Mr. Aziz and Mr. Thondaman today and discussed policy matters.

Daily a batch of Congress volunteers also observe fast along with the two leaders for twenty-four hours. There were fifty volunteers today.

PLEA FOR INDO-CEYLON R. T. C.

COLOMBO, May 3.

Dr. G. P. Malalesekara, President of the World Fellowship of Buddhists, today urged a Round Table Conference between Indian and Ceylonese statesmen for effecting "some satisfactory solution to what has come to be called the Indo-Ceylon problem".

There is reason to fear that friendly relations between our two countries may be strained because of political events" he said. "This must never happen".

No Outsiders Wanted

COLOMBO, May 3.

The Council of Action of the Ceylon Indian Congress stated here today that no volunteers from "outside Ceylon are necessary" to help the Congress in the "Satyagraha" it had launched.

French Drop Parachutists

SAIGON, May 3 (PTI-Reuter): French Union parachutists dropped on Vietminh headquarters in South Vietnam in a seven-day operation just concluded, a French Army spokesman disclosed today. Vietminh forces numbering about 1,000 and including a commander-general, evacuated the area and would now have to establish new headquarters for the fifth time since July, 1951, a French Army spokesman said.

Thirteen Vietminh were killed in the operation, fourteen prisoners taken and five suspect held.

Some non-Congress members of the Punjab Legislative Council met at Simla after the opening day's session and decided to form an opposition group. So far eight members, including two Akalis, a Communist, a zamindar, a League member and four Independents are reported to have joined the group.

Nehru Garlands Village Girl

A rousing reception was accorded to the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, at a number of villages on his way from Darjeeling to Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim, which he visited recently. Photo shows a group of villagers welcoming the Prime Minister at a village on his way to Gangtok. The Prime Minister is seen garlanding a small village girl.

ANTI-CONGRESS FRONT

Communist Leaders Meet Kripalani

NEW DELHI, May 3 (UPI): All the Leftist groups in Parliament except the Socialist members have agreed to attend the meeting convened by the Communist Party in New Delhi on May 13 to consider the formation of a United Democratic Front against the Congress, it is learnt.

Ten KMPP members in Parliament are also expected to attend the meeting. The Communist leaders, Messrs. A. K. Gopalan and P. Sundarayya discussed the question with Acharya J. B. Kripalani. The KMPP members will meet here on the 11th or 12th to decide their attitude towards the minimum programme issued by the Communist Party.

A few independents supported by the Communist Party in the election are likely to join the U.D.F.

According to Communist Party circle, the United Democratic Front will have a strength of 52 members, if the KMPP agrees to join.

Malan's Latest

BIG MONEY BEHIND OPPOSITION

PORTERVILLE (Cape Province), May 3 (PTI -Reuter): Prime Minister Daniel Malan alleged last night that Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, son of the South African diamond magnate, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, was backing "with his millions" the opposition to the Government's apartheid (racial segregation) policy.

He said in a speech here that Mr. Oppenheimer—a united (opposition) party member of Parliament for Kimberley, was behind the "Torch Commando", and ex-servicemen's organisation which opposes the Government, and warned it was dangerous. Malan declared: "All I have said about Torch Commando has been confirmed.

"My warning remains in force, and today it is more serious than it was before."

Dr. Malan said that in the constitutional crisis, the Government was opposed by a stronger combination, backed by enormous money and power, than had ever existed previously in South Africa.

Outside Parliament were several organisations among them main African and Indian political organisations which followed the leadership of the other organisations in this constitutional matter.

There were also Communists who had gone underground.

They had all united their forces against the Government. And in the struggle, money was being prodigally used against the National (Government) party, he said.

'Charter Of Demands'

DEPUTATION MEETS SACHAR

SIMLA, May 3 (PTI): A deputation of Socialists and Hind Kisan Panchayat today presented a "People's Charter of Demands" to Mr. Bhimsen Sachar, Chief Minister of Punjab. The deputation urged the abolition of landlordism without compensation, formation of a food army of landless labourers, to bring waste lands under cultivation and removal of restrictions on civil liberties.

Mr. Sachar told the deputationists that an amendment in the Constitution might be necessary to abolish landlordism without compensation but the Government proposed to redress the grievances of the tenants at an early date.

Presidential Election

15 Ballot Boxes Arrive

NEW DELHI, May 2 (PTI): The Returning Officer for the Presidential Election, Mr. M. N. Kaul, has so far received 15 of the 34 ballot boxes from various polling centres in the country. The states from where the boxes have been received are Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, PEPSU, Ajmer, Bhopal, Uttar Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir.

Votes will be counted on Tuesday, May 6. Election results are expected to be announced the same day.

DELHI ACCEPTS STEINING'S APPOINTMENT

NEW YORK, May 2 (PTI): The Government of India was today understood to have agreed to the appointment of Mr. Leon Steining, acting Principal Director of the United Nations Social Affairs Division, as the Resident-Representative in India of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board.

Mr. Steining's presence in India was considered as of great potential importance in terms of India's Five-Year Development Plan, especially in view of the International Development Corporation to aid under-developed countries.

It was learnt that Mr. Steining was unanimously recommended for the post by the component elements of the U. N. Technical Assistance Administration. His name was then submitted to the Government of India who have now agreed.

SIMPLIFIED QUOTA LICENSING

Procedure Extended To New Items

NEW DELHI, May 3 (PTI).

THE Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India today announced the extension of the scheme of simplified quota licensing procedure to a number of new items.

Under the scheme, introduced in October last, a system of quota registration is kept on the basis of which the future quota licensing is regulated in respect of individual cases.

This is intended to secure automatic issue of licenses to established importers for new licensing periods.

The scheme was first applied to miscellaneous hardware items. The Government of India today announced its extension to thirteen more commodities. They are (1) sheet and plate glass, (2) glass table ware excluding glass tumblers (3) glass and glassware (4) electric bulbs for torches, electric lighting bulbs, general lighting service lamps, studio and projector lamps and fluorescent lamps (5) domestic hardware and stoves (6) safety razor blades (7) motor vehicle parts (8) motor cycles (9) cycles (10) cycle parts (11) paint and varnish brushes (12) toilet brushes and (13) brushes of all sorts.

WORLD'S FASTEST BOMBER

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPA): The range of the world's fastest bomber—the Air Force D-47 stratojet has been boosted to well above 4,000 miles.

That became evident on Saturday when the Boeing Airplane Company announced the current production model—the B-47—now being equipped with the largest outside fuel tanks ever used on an airplane.

An experimental model spanned the country United States in three hours and 46 minutes in 1949 for an average speed of 607 miles per hour. The huge bomber weighing almost 93 tons can hold its own in a speed race with some Jet fighters.

CONSOLIDATE THE OPPOSITION

Dr. Mookherjee's Plea

GARBETA, (Midnapur), May 3 (UPI): Jana Sangh President, Dr S. P. Mookherjee called upon all Opposition parties in the country to consolidate their position by presenting a united front based on a common programme dealing with urgent and vital problems instead of "frittering away their energies" in mutual strifes and qurrels. This was specially necessary within the Legislatures so that due pressure might be brought to bear upon the ruling party to secure an efficient and pure administration, he added.

Dr. Mookherjee who was presiding over the West Bengal Provincial Jana Sangh conference which commenced its two-day session here today, emphasised that the role of any political party in free India must be to take a constructive approach towards the solution of the manifold problems of national reconstructions, specially relating to food and education.

70 WAGONS A DAY FOR RICE TO SOUTH INDIA

NEW DELHI, May 3.

As considerable difficulty has of late been experienced in arranging the transport of rice from Madhya Pradesh and Orissa to the South, where it is most needed for consumption, the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Transport at a special meeting in New Delhi on May 1, 1952, decided to provide for 70 broad-guage wagon loads, equivalent to about 1,400 tons, a day by the all-rail route for a period of four months.

Prakasam Goes All Out

MADRAS, May 3 (PTI): The United Democratic Front Legislature Party of Madras led by Mr. T. Prakasam today recorded its "emphatic protest against the pro-Congress activities of the Governor, Mr. Sri Pakasa, leading to the formation of a Congress Ministry against the declared will of the people."

A resolution passed by the Front declared that the "Governor had acted with a view to imposing on the people the reign of the Congress, which they had decisively rejected at the polls".

"The nomination of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari by the Governor to the Council", the resolution said, "was against all canons of democracy and in subversion of the Constitution itself, so that a leader could be found for the Minority Congress Party."

The resolution added:: "It was with this object that he called upon Mr. Rajagopalachari to form the ministry although it was known that the Congress Party had just 152 members only and it had been intimated that the United Democratic Front had the adherence of one-sixth members. The very fact that for nearly ten days after being called to form the ministry Mr. Rajagopalachari went on negotiating with a number of leaders of other opposition parties, shows that the action of the Governor was deliberately done in order to put greater bargaining power in the hands of Mr. Rajagopalachari."

POONA HONOUR FOR SAVARKAR

POONA, May 3 (HS): A resolution to felicitate Veer V. D. Savarkar, was passed unanimously, yesterday at the Poona Corporation meeting.

He is expected to arrive in the city on 10th inst. to attend the closing ceremony of 'Abhinav Bhart', a revolutionary body, founded by the pioneer revolutionary patriots in our country, in 1899.

An amount of Rs. 500 was also sanctioned by the Poona Corporation to honour Veer Savarkar in the Poona Corporation Hall.

DEMONSTRATION IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 3 (PTI):—The United People's Food Committee has decided to organise a demonstration in front of the Delhi State Assembly Chamber on May 5, when the Assembly will be inaugurated.

The demonstration will be staged to protest against the recent increase in wheat prices in the State.

Rebel Army Leader Returns

RANGOON, May 3 (PTI): The Burmese Army rebel leader Naw Seng has crossed into Burma from the southern Chinese province of Yunnan, it was reported here today. He has now joined the underground Communist rebels. Col. Naw Seng—he calls himself a Brigadier—had escaped into Yunnan early in 1950.

Affected By Cholera

HYDERABAD, May 3 (PTI): All the villages of Partur, Palam, Pathari and Parbhani talukas of Parbhani district have been declared cholera-affected areas by the Government.

WAR DANGER RECEDES

Churchill Confident

LONDON, May 3 (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Winston Churchill said tonight he believed the danger of world war was not great as it was a year ago, and the last six months had seen an imorovement.

He was talking in a party political broadcast for the British Broadcasting Corporation's system.

Mr. Churchill remarked that the parties seemed to be getting even more bitterly divided and "Mr. Attlee even talks of another general election." But his Government had the will, and he believed the power, to continue for another three or four years.

PASSPORTS CONFISCATED

NEW YORK, May 2 (PTI-Reuter): Two American Trade Unionists who attended the international economic conference in Moscow last month, said today the State Department had confiscated their passports. They are Mr. Theodore Bosak of the United Furniture Union of America and Mr. Charles Maybray, Negro local Secretary of the United Packing-House Workers of America.

They told a press conference they had not notified the state department they intended to visit Russia, because they received an invitation to go to Moscow only after arriving in France at the invitation of French Trade Unions.

PETROL SOURCES OF AFGHANISTAN

KABUL, May 3 (PTI): Mr. Mohd. Naeem Khan, Minister for Mines, Royal Afghan Government, in an interview with PTI, here expressed the hope, that in about eighteen months' time Afghanistan would be in a position to meet a part of her petrol requirements.

Mr. Naeem Khan said that geological surveys by United Nations experts had revealed the existence of about half a dozen possible sources of petrol in Afghanistan. They believed that the richest of these was at Sarepul in Mazar-i-Sharif province.

Indian Cadets On British Cruiser

PLYMOUTH May 3 (PTI-Reuter): Eighteen Indian and twelve Pakistani cadets will form part of the 53-man Commonwealth contigent on the British Navy's cadet training cruiser H.M.S. 'Deveonshire', which will sail from here on May 5 for her summer cruise.

It will include visits to several Norwegian ports.

Mr. K. Padmanabha Rao, who left by TWA Flight 905 on May 2, 1952 is a senior Indian Caltex staff executive at Madras, proceeding to the U.S.A. for further advanced training in various phases of the oil industry.

STATUES OF BRITISHERS

CALCUTTA, May 3 (PTI): Sir Jadunath Sircar, the well-known historian, has informed the Government of West Bengal that he cannot associate himself with the Committee being formed to go into the question of removing the statues of British administrators of India from the Calcutta maidan, it was learned here today.

In a letter of the subject, he held that the statues and monuments of the British period of Indian history were "historical records" and should stand as they are for good or ill.

The Committee was being set up by the Government to decide also whether the statues, if removed from the maidan, should be set up somewhere else or handed back to the British Government.

The statues and monuments in question fall into two categories, the first being statues of Governor-Generals from Warren Hastings to Lord Ripon and Generals like Outram and Roberts. The second category comprises monuments set up to commemorate certain occasions.

Of the second category, some monuments had already been shifted, among them the Holwell monument near the "Black Hole" of Calcutta, which was moved to a local church after agitation conducted by Netaji Subhas Bose in 1940. The plaque of the Plassey memorial has been completely removed, and King Thibo's throne, which was lying in the Calcutta Museum, was sent back to Burma.

Mysore Prohibition Policy To Continue

BANGALORE, May 3 (PTI). The Congress Party in the Mysore Legislature unanimously decided last night not to reverse its policy regarding prohibition.

The Party met to consider the future policies of the Government. Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya, Leader of the Party and Chief Minister presided: 86 out of 91 members were present.

EGYPT LOOKS TO AMERICA

If Talks With Britain Fail

CAIRO, May 3 (PTI-Reuter):—The independent newspaper 'Akhdar El Yom' said here today that though Britain's new offer to Egypt is "full of reserves and complications", well-informed circles in Washington believe that if negotiations are started between the two countries, agreement should be possible on all questions.

"The British offer concedes evacuation in principle but does not fix a date for it," it said.

"She has also expressed her preparedness to recognise Farouk's title as King of Egypt and the Sudan provided it is also approved by the "Sudanese."

Elsewhere the Akhbar El Yom said that if the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations fail, Premier Hilaly Pasha will "try to conclude an alliance with America on the basis of British evacuation."

STEVENSON MEETS HILALY PASHA

CAIRO, May 3 (PTI): Sir Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador in Cairo, today called on the Egyptian Premier, Hilaly Pasha, with a message from the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden.

Pakistani Arrested

CALCUTTA, May 3 (PTI): A Pakistani Muslim, who pretended to be a Hindu, was arrested at Habra, about 20 miles from here, yesterday.

The police later searched his house and recovered two live cartridges. Two other persons, including a woman, were also taken into custody in this connection.

B.P.T. Fire Floatillas Kept Ready

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fire floatillas of the Bombay Port Trust were kept in readiness today to fight a fire which was reported to have broken out on a ship named "Ocean Endeavour" making for Bombay.

The ship which was carrying a cargo of coal was ,however, later reported to have been diverted to Karachi.

APPA PANT ON ISSUE IN AFRICA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Appasaheb Pant, Commissioner for India in East Africa, said here today that the chief problem of Africa was to make the African take his rightful place in modern society.

Mr. Pant who was speaking at a reception accorded to him by the 8-30 Club at the "Taj" said that only "a multi-racial and multi-cultural society" in the African continent would be able to solve the problem.

He said that there was a lack of understanding about the real problem in Africa. It was not the problem of the Indians in Africa, he added, so much as the problem of the African. He said that it was the duty of the Indians to help rehabilitate the Africans.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, presided.

Truman Denounces 'Political Gangsters' In Congress

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPA)

PRESIDENT TRUMAN last night denounced 'political gangsters' in Congress and said he thinks they are working "as partners" with the Communists in an effort to destroy the government's loyalty programme, writes Merriman Smith, UPA Staff Correspondent.

Without calling specific names, the President ripped into members of Congress who he declared, "have not hesitated to lie under cover of Congressional immunity" about the loyalty of Federal workers.

Departing from his prepared text in which he said these elements in Congress are "as grave a menace as the Communists," the President added: "In fact, I think they are worse than Communists and I think they are partners with them."

'CONFUSERS'

In a speech before a meeting of the National Civil Service League, the President accused "confusers" and "demagogues" of trying "to make people think that the government service as a whole is lazy, inefficient, corrupt and even disloyal." By such tactics, he said, the "confusers" hope they will not have to take a position of "great public issues" in the coming elections but can "sneak into office through the back door."

Mr. Truman named no names. Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (Republican, Wisconsin) has accused the State Department and other government agencies of harbouring Communists and Red sympathisers. The President and McCarthy have tangled repeatedly in the past.

At Milwauke, Senator McCarthy's only comment on the President's speech was: "I would prefer not to talk about the dead." He refused to amplify on the remark except to say—"my meaning is obvious."

Villager Averts Tragedy

KARWAR, May 3 (PTI).

The timely intervention of Hedda Gowada, a villager, averted what would otherwise have been a ghastly tragedy at the Karwar wharf on Tuesday night.

It is understood that a woman who, with her child, had gone to the wharf to see her husband off on "Thealm," the Bombay-bound night steamer, was moving by the side of the wharf when she slipped and fell with her child into the sea.

They were rescued in time by Hedda Gowada, who plunged into the waters immediately thereafter.

Prohibition Case

Magistrate's Decision On Important Legal Point

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Presidency Magistrate, B. D. Belvi of the Girgaum Court recently decided an important legal point which would probably affect a large number of prohibition cases relating to the finding of working stills in open places.

The case concerned one Kashinath Bhalaji Patil, who was arrested on a charge of working a still and possessing 12 gallons of wash.

The prosecution case was that a Police Party headed by Sub-Inspector Surve was on a general round on June 11, 1951 and arrested the accused as they found him busy working a complete still in an open place at Palkhiwadi at night.

During the proceedings of the case, however, the police officer was positive that the sample wash was put in a bottle and sealed on the spot but the police constable was equally positive that it was done at the police station. The accused pleaded not guilty.

The defence maintained that since the constable had signed his statement made before the officer his evidence in court should be rejected. It was contended that by taking the signature of the witness on the statement made before the police, the witness was tied down to that patricular statement and was made to feel that he was not free to make any statement in court even for the purpose of telling the truth.

The learned Magistrate upheld the contention of the defence and held that he would attach very little importance to the evidence of the constable bceause his statement before the Police was written out and signed by him. The case hinged on the word of the police officer and as this was not sufficient for warranting a conviction he ordered the accused to be acquitted, after giving him the benefit of the doubt.

BOY SLIPS FROM TRAIN, KILLED

BOMBAY, Saturday: A sixteen-year-old boy who was travelling in a Western Railway local train accidently fell down between Jogeshwari and Goregaon yesterday evening. He was killed on the spot.

The deceased was not identified. His body has been removed to J. J. Hospital morgue. Railway police are making enquiries.

2 Arrested On Suspicion

BOMBAY, Saturday: The de dection of Crime Branch, C.I.D., arrested Adam Mohamedali and Abubaker Ali, two local businessmen, in connection with the murder of a man at Falkland Road some time back.

The suspects were produced before Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today.

Mr. V. S. Powale, appearing on behalf of the accused, applied for bail. He pleaded that the suspects had been arrested on mere suspicion.

The Magistrate granted bail.

Punjab M.L.A.s Take Oath

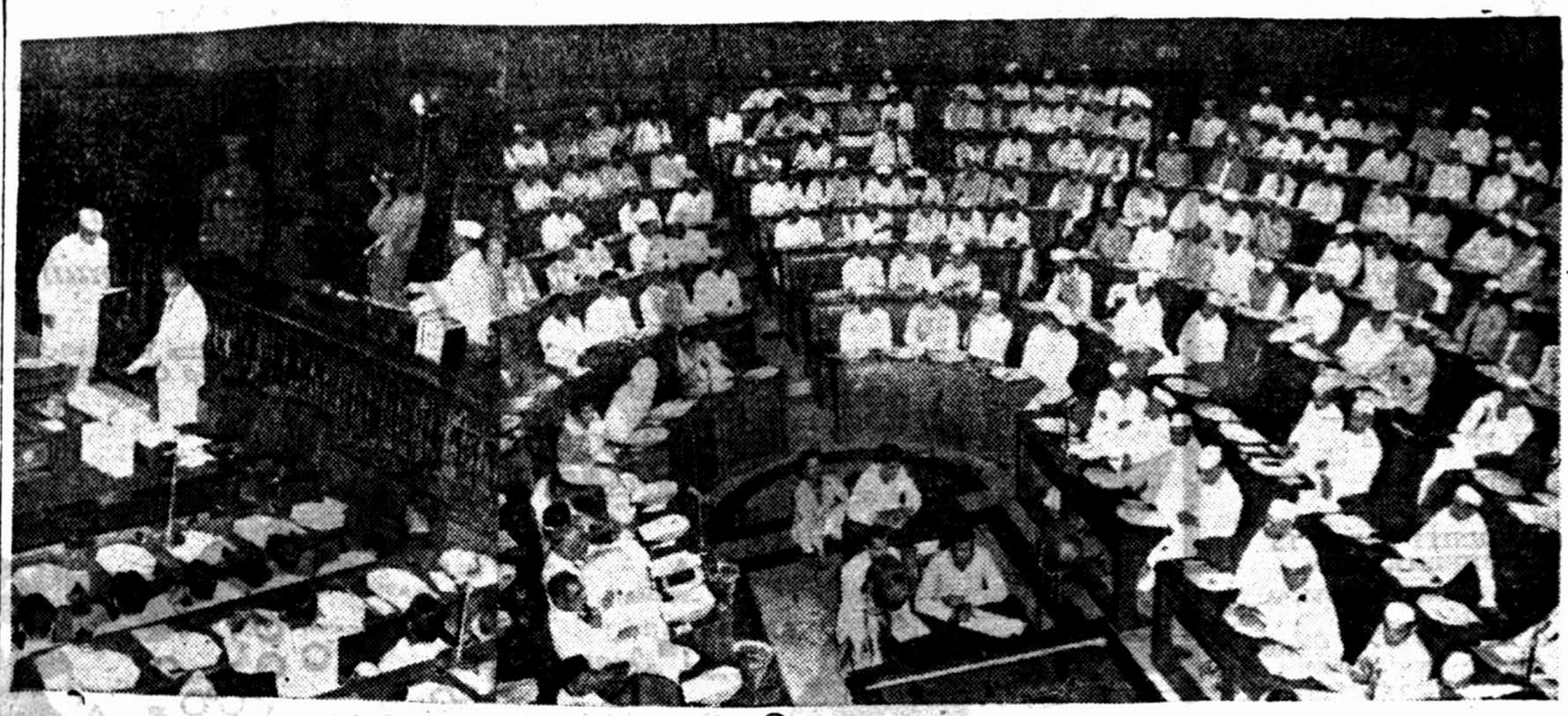
SIMLA, May 3 (PTI): The first seven day session of the newly elected Punjab Legislative Assembly commenced in Simla this afternoon. Dr. Satyapal, M.L.A., the acting speaker, was in the chair.

When the House met Mr. Bhimsen Sachar and six of his seven Cabinet colleagues, followed by 124 out of 126 members took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution.

Five Acquitted In Appeal

HYDERABAD, May 3 (PTI): A Division Bench of the Hyderabad High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Srinivasa Chary and Mr. Justice Vithalrao Deshpande today acquitted five persons, who were sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge, Nalgonda, for murdering a thirteen-year-old girl in Bhongir on Independence Day last year.

BOMBAY M.L.A.s TAKE OATH



Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, taking oath during the session of the Bombay Assembly on Saturday.

OPPOSITION FORCES CONTEST FOR SPEAKERSHIP

Bombay Legislators Take Oath Of Allegiance

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE law-makers of the Bombay State today swore allegiance to the Constitution at the first session of the newly elected Legislature at the Council Hall.

Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas and Dr. J. A. Colaco Administered the oaths of office and loyalty in the Assembly and the Council respectively. They read out a notification from the Governor of Bombay appointing them to be the persons before whom the members will make and subscribe to the oaths of office.

There was one obsentee member in the Council and eleven in the Assembly. These will be sworn in later.

The swearing-in ceremony lasted 220 minutes, each member taking less than a minute to read out the oath, shake hands with the Speaker and sign the Constitution of India.

The first member to be sworn-in in the Council was the Chief Minister and in the Assembly Mr. B. S. Hirey. The Cabinet Ministers were sworn-in immediately after, and the members subsequently.

CONDOLENCES

At the conclusion of the swearing-in, Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister, moved a condolence resolution in the Assembly to mourn the death of the Maharajkumar Yuvaraj Naraharideoji of Dharmpur, a sitting member of the last Assembly, who died as a result of a motor accident on February 1, 1952 at Poona. His death, Mr Desai said, robbed the State of a good public worker and had cut a promising career short. He also referred to the death of Sir Ali Mohammad Khan Dehelvi, a former President of the Council and an ex-Minister of Bombay who died recently. Mr. Desai said that as the Leader of Opposition in the House, the late Sir Ali Mohammad had established a good tradition and hoped that those would be followed by his successors also.

Mr Tulsidas Jadhav associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the Chief Minister. The resolution was then passed all members standing.

The Assembly will meet on Monday at 2 p.m.

Dr. Mascarenhas announced that the Governor had fixed Monday May 5, to be the date on which the elections for the office of Speaker and Deputy Speaker will be held. Nominations have to be filed before noon tomorrow.

OPPOSITION MOVE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 46-member Opposition in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today nominated its candidates for the Speakership and Deputy Speakership of the House, thus forcing a contest for this high office.

The Congress Party candidate D K. Kunte will fight Mr. Bhujangarao K. Dalvi, an independent member from Belgaum, on Monday, May 5, when the election for the Speakership will be held.

Mr. Dalvi was the unanimous choice of the Opposition which met this evening to consider the question. The meeting also nominated Mr. Purushottamdas R. Patel, also in independent from Mehsana District. The Congress Party's candidate is Mr. D. S. Kanthi, a Parliamentary Secretary in the last cabinet.

All non-Congress members of the House attended the meeting. Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav, who in all probability will be the Leader of the Opposition, told newsmen at the end of the meeting that they had decided to meet more often and discuss legislative questions. The next meeting had been fixed for May 5.

Mr. Jadhav today sent to the Secretary a short notice question on the subject of the increase in the salary of the ministers. His party (The Workers' and Peasants' Party) will oppose the Bill, he said. He expected the other non-Congress parties also to oppose the move.

The Congress Party's candidates for the Chairmanship and Deputy Chairmanship of the Legislative Council are Mr. Hukkerikar and D. C. Wamanrao Limaye respectively. The Opposition will not contest this office.

Madras M.L.A.s Sworn In

MADRAS, May 3 (PTI): Out of the total of 375 members of the State Assembly, 359 were sworn in today. The remaining sixteen members will take oath on May 5.

SCINDIA'S NEW VESSEL

BOMBAY, Saturday: Scindia's new cargo vessel 9,000-ton "Jal Mohan" arrived in Bombay today from the U. K. on her maiden voyage to India.

The vessel brought nearly 8,000 tons of general cargo for India and Pakistan from the U. K. and continental ports including four German oil wagons for the Indian railways.

The vessel was originally known as "Standford" before Scindias bought it.

Petty Jagirdars' Satyagraha

78 ARRESTED

JAIPUR, May 3 (PTI): Seventy-eight persons have so far been arrested in connection with the Satyagraha campaign launched by Bhomias (petty jagirdars) at Kuchaman in Jodhpur district, according to official information available here.

About 200 Bhomias gathered at Kuchaman yesterday and prevented the distribution of settlement slips to the cultivators by state officials.

A spokesman of the Revenue Ministry said today: "There is no causue for the petty landholders to apprehend that distribution of settlement slips will in any way prejudice their chances of obtaining adequate land for self-cultivation. The settlement slips by no means confer any inalienable occupancy rights on the tillers of the soil and if necessary at a later stage they are open for reconsideration, should any question relating to self-cultivation be involved in the said lands".

Dacoits Clash With Villagers: 6 Injured

PATNA, May 3 (PTI): Six persons were seriously injured in a clash between a gang of armed dacoits and some villagers of Alkhoria in Sasaram Thana of Shahabad District on Tuesday last, according to a report received here.

The gang of dacoits, about thirty strong, raided the house of a wealthy farmer. A free fight ensued between the dacoits and villagers. The fight lasted about three hours but the dacoits managed to escape with cash and ornaments worth about Rs. 5,000.

All the injured persons were later removed to Sasaram Charitable Hospital Police investigation is proceeding.

Labour Leader To Fast Unto Death

SURAT, May 3 (PTI): Mr. Uttamchand Golwala, a Majur Mahajan leader, began today what he described as a fast unto death before the Kanti Silk Factory. He said this was to protest against the factory owner's action. He alleged that the owner closed the factory on the plea of slump and reopened it after dividing it into a number of small units.

Out of about 175 workers, about ten reported for work. Peaceful picketing before the factory continued for the second day today.

The Indian National Trade Union Congress, Hyderabad Branch, has decided to oppose the proposed enhancement of foodgrain prices.

Ghaffar Khan's Detention: Iraqi Paper's Criticism

BAGHDAD, May 3 (UPI-AFP).

Al Watan of Boghdad in a leading article today has severely condemned the continued imprisonment of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan by the Pakistan Government.

It writes: "They (Pakistan) have thrown into prison, a freedom-loving Muslim patriot Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, who was Gandhi's comrade in freedom struggle, his friend in fight against Communalism and his ally against those who ruled India in the past."

Continuing the paper asks: "Is this an honourable course and why must any government choose to throw nationalists into prison? What reward does Pakistan Government get from imperialists for the imprisonment of leaders like Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan?

"His detention is contrary to the simple principle of human rights endorsed by the United Nations. A democratic constitution must respect the views, creeds and policies of all within limits of law and there should be no bitterness against political opponents."

GOVT. TENEMENTS

Protest Against Increase In Service Charges

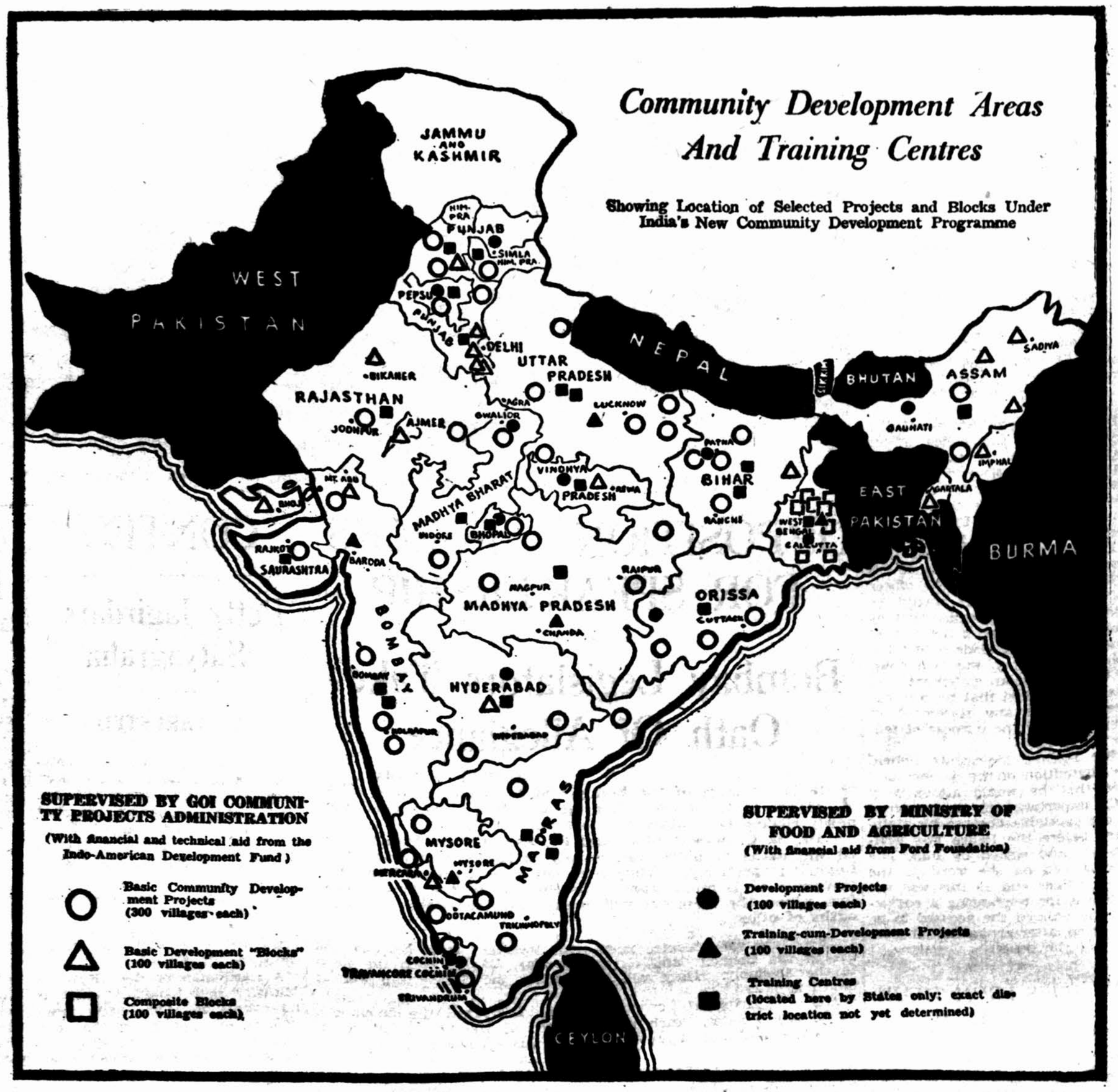
Mr. Moinuddin Harris, leader of the Socialist Party in the Municipal Corporation in the course of a statement says:

"The Bombay Housing Board has served this week notices on thousands of tenants occupying tenements in Government Housing Schemes enhancing monthly service charges from 1st of April, 1952.

The reason assigned for this increase is the enhancement of tax-rate by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. The notice states that the Board cannot bear the extra expenditure and will therefore recover it from the tenants. Rents in Bombay are usually high. They are more so in Government Housing schemes. Any further addition to them in the name of increased service charges will mean additional burden on the tenants and will affect them adversely. In itself a rise of a few rupees might appear small, but in these days of rising costs and acute economic distress even a small burden acts like the proverbial last straw on the camel"s back.

The fact that the Government is exempted from the operation of the Rent Control Act should not always be used as handle to mulct the tenants occupying their tenements. Thousands of tenants in Government Housing Schemes will have to raise a voice of protest against this fresh levy and ask for relief. The Socialist Party will support their demand in the Municipal Corporation as well as outside."

WHERE PROJECTS ARE BEING LOCATED



Part 'A' States

Assam

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project—Cachar District
2. Project—Darrang District
3. Block—tribal area
4. Block—tribal area
5. Block—Northeast Frontier Agency

FOOD MINISTRY

6. Project—Kamrup District
7. Training centre — location not yet assigned

Bihar

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project—Darbhanga-Monghyr Districts
2. Project—Shahabad District
3. Project—Ranchi District
4. Project—Patna District
5. Block—Santhal Parganas District

FOOD MINISTRY

6. Project—Patna District
7. Training centre—location not yet assigned
8. Training centre—location not yet assigned

Bombay

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project—Mehsana District
2. Project—Kolhapur District
3. Project—Thana-Kolaba Districts
4. Project—Belgaum District
5. Block—Sabarkantha District

FOOD MINISTRY

6. Project with training centre —Anand
7. Training centre—location not yet assigned
8. Training centre—location not yet assigned

Madhya Pradesh

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project—Raipur District
2. Project—Hoshangabad District
3. Project—Amraoti District
4. Project—in area merged in Madhya Pradesh

FOOD MINISTRY

5. Project with training centre —Chanda District
6. Training centre—location not yet assigned

Madras

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project — Kurnool-Cuddapah Districts
2. Project—Coimbatore District
3. Project—Malabar District
4. Project—East Godavari District
5. Project—South Kanara District
6. Project—Madurai District

FOOD MINISTRY

7. Training centre—location not yet assigned
8. Training centre—location not yet assigned
9. Training centre—location not yet assigned

Orissa

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project—Kalahandi District
2. Project—Cuttack District
3. Project—Ganjam District

FOOD MINISTRY

4. Project—Bolangir District
5. Training centre—location not yet assigned

Punjab

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project—Gurdaspur District
2. Project—Ambala District
3. Project—Jullundur District
4. Block—Nilokheri
5. Two Blocks—Faridabad

FOOD MINISTRY

6. Training centre—location not yet assigned
7. Training centre—location not yet assigned

Uttar Pradesh

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project—Gorakhpur District
2. Project—Azamgarh District
3. Project—Faizabad District
4. Project—Mainpuri District
5. Project—Jhansi District
6. Project—Almora District

FOOD MINISTRY

7. Project with training centre —Lucknow District
8. Training centre—location not yet assigned
9. Training centre—location not yet assigned

West Bengal

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Block (composite)—Birbhum District, Sadar Sub-division
2. Block (composite)—Birbhum District, Sadar Sub-division.
3. Block (composite)—Birbhum District, Rampurhat, Sub-division.
4. Block (composite)—Burdwan District, Burdwan-Sadar-Katwa.
5. Block (composite)—Burdwan-Sadar.
6. Block (composite)—24 Parganas District, Sadar-Subdivision.
7. Block (composite)—Midnapore District, Sadar Subdivision.
8. Block (composite)—Nadia District, Sadar Sub-division (Fulia).

FOOD MINISTRY

9. Project with training centre —Burdwan District.
10. Training centre—location not yet assigned.
11. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Part 'B' States

Hyderabad

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project—Nalgonda District
2. Project—Raichur District
3. Block—location not yet assigned

FOOD MINISTRY

4. Project—Nizamabad District
5. Training centre—location not yet assigned

Madhya Bharat

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project—Gird District
2. Project—Nimar District

FOOD MINISTRY

3. Project—Gwalior District
4. Training centre—location not yet assigned

Mysore

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project—Shimoga District

FOOD MINISTRY

2. Project with training centre —Visvesvaraya Canal area

PEPSU

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project—Dhuri Tehsil

FOOD MINISTRY

2. Project—Nabha Tehsil
3. Training centre—location not yet assigned

Rajasthan

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project—Sawai Madhopur
2. Project—Jodhpur
3. Block—Bikaner

FOOD MINISTRY

4. Training centre—location not yet assigned

Saurashtra

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project—Sorath District

FOOD MINISTRY

2. Training centre—location not yet assigned

Travancore-Cochin

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project—Trichur District
2. Project—Trivandrum District

FOOD MINISTRY

3. Project—location not yet assigned
4. Training centre—location not yet assigned

Part 'C' States

Ajmer

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Block—Kekri-Beawar Tehsils

Bhopal

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project—Sehore and Raisen Districts

FOOD MINISTRY

2. Project—Raisen District
3. Training centre—location not yet assigned

Bilaspur

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Block—Saddar Tehsil

Coorg

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Block

Delhi

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Block

Himachal Pradesh

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Project—Sirmur and Mandi Districts

FOOD MINISTRY

2. Project—near Narkanda
3. Training centre—location not yet assigned

Kutch

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Block — Nakhatrana-Bhuj Tehsils

Manipur

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Block—Thoubal Tehsil

Tripura

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Block.

Vindhya Pradesh

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

1. Block—Amarpatan Tehsil

FOOD MINISTRY

2. Project—Chhatarpur District.
3. Training centre—location not yet assigned

NOTICE: The eight West Bengal composite blocks are taken to be equivalent to three composite projects. A total of six composite projects have been scheduled for this year's programme. The location of the other three will be chosen from the list shown above, but this choice has not yet been announced.

CLOSURE OF NIGHT SHIFTS POSTPONED

AHMEDABAD, May 3 (PTI): All the 26 mills that put up notices of closure of night shifts will postpone its enforcement by a month. This decision is understood to have been taken at a tripartite conference held at Bombay recently between the representatives of millowners, Government and labour.

RESTORATION OF SHANWAR WADA

Lad Committee Not In Favour

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to investigate possibilities of locating certain public institutions in the Shanwar Wada, Poona, has advised against the restoration of Wada to its original form, in its report just published.

It has also expressed itself against locating any building on any part of the Shanwar Wada grounds, except two buildings to house a museum of Maratha history and culture.

The Committee of which Mr. P. M. Lad, Secretary to the Government, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, was the Chairman, was to consider whether some public institutions, and in particular the Regional Library for Maharashtra, the Lord Reay Industrial Museum and a Historical Museum could be ideally housed in the Shanwar Wada, in a manner which would enhance its utility, while at the same time preserving essentially its historical character. The Committee was also asked to prepare necessary plans and designs of the buildings it would propose, which would be in keeping with the architectural features of the Wada.

NO SUFFICIENT DATA

The Committee's decision against the restoration of the Shanwar Wada was influenced by the fact that there is no sufficient data regarding the original structure of the Wada. Agreeing with the view that the object of restoration is the recovery of the old form by new work, which should be constructed with such substantial accuracy and perfection that the original characters if they could return could scarcely guess the intervening destruction and neglect, the Committee records that they consulted a number of living historians of the Marathas and have studied a number of references but they found that it is not possible to reach unanimity even as to the location of all the important structures within the enclosure wall, let alone the design of accurate description. The restoration of the Wada, is, therefore, not possible as no correct details are available not only as regards dimensions, modes of architecture, materials, etc., but even location of the various structures.

PLANS FOR MUSEUM

The Committee has submitted plans for two buildings for the museum it has proposed to house. The museum is to be in two parts flanking the gateway of the Wada. These parts of the grounds, the Committee says, have no historical remains left there. It is of the opinion that the buildings, flanking the gateway constructed and designed in the style of the Shanwar Wada architecture and harmonising with the central gateway, will introduce no jarring element in the main pattern. They will not obtrude on the visitor's sight and even when he stands on the main plinths they will supply a pleasing picture of natural extensions attached to the central gateway. They will also not interfere in any manner with any important historical remains in the Shanwar Wada, nor with the plinths of the main quadrangle.

The Committee has rejected the suggestion for constructing a building for the Maharashtra Regional Library on any part of the Shanwar Wada ground and certainly not on the plinths of its main quadrangle because a library in the Wada would not be able to discharge its functions properly. It has suggested that such a building should preferably be built on a convenient site in the Poona University grounds.

Likewise, as regards a building for the Lord Reay Industrial Museum, the Committee has opined that it should not be built on any part of the Shanwar Wada but on the open site already reserved for it. The Committee is against planting an Industrial Museum in the midst of historical remains.

The Committee has made a number of supplementary recommendations for keeping the historical monuments in the Shanwar Wada in proper condition and also for making its historical appeal more effective and for enhancing its utility in general.

The only dissenting note to the report comes from Mr. B. V. Gharpure, Curator of the Lord Reay Industrial Museum and a member of the Committee.

Emoluments Of Ministers

CONGRESS SECRETARY'S CLARIFICATION

NEW DELHI, May 3 (PTI): Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, General Secretary of the Congress, in a statement issued here today said that the suggestions of the All-India Congress Committee regarding emoluments of Ministers applied only to Part 'C' States.

Mr. Shastri said: "certain Part 'C' states made enquiries about emoluments of the Ministers, speakers etc. The A.I.C.C. office sent them some suggestions regarding the same. These suggestions were only meant for the Part 'C' States."

M L As Liable To Disqualification

NAGPUR, May 3 (PTI): The Election Commission has notified another batch of 126 candidates who contested the last general elections in Madhya Pradesh, including four MLA's, as being liable to disqualification for failure to lodge the return of election expenses. This is in addition to 246. candidates who have been similarly notified and given fifteen days time to explain the delay.

Mr. Mahagu of Sukma, Bastar District, has been finally disqualified from contesting elections either to House of Parliament or the State Assembly till January 21, 1957, according to a Gazette Notification. He failed to submit the return of election expenses even after the original notification

CONGRESS MAJORITY IN BELGAUM DIST. BOARD

BELGAUM, May 3 (UPI): Congress has secured 24 out of the 37 seats on the 60-member Belgaum District Local Board results of which have been announced so far. All these 24 seats captured by the Congress were uncontested returns. Of the remaining 13 seats whose results have been announced, 9 have gone to the Peasants and Workers Party and 4 to Independents.

Results of 23 seats are yet awaited.

Pak Propaganda Centre Burnt

KABUL, May 3 (PTI): Pakhtun guerillas have burnt down the building in Karman area (Waziristan) in which Pakistan propaganda centre was located, it is learnt from official sources here. The building was burnt down once before by Pakhtuns but was re-built by Pakistan.

Future Of Eritrea

ASMARA, (Eritrea), May 3 (PTI-Reuter): United Nations Commissioner Anze Matienzo today submitted to the Eritrean Representative Assembly the draft of a new constitution establishing the former Italian colony as an "autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia".

STRENGTHEN CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

R.G. Saraiya's Plea

HASSAN (Mysore State), May 3 (PTI): Inaugurating the 38th Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference here today, Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and Vice-President of the Indian Co-operative Union, stressed the need for strengthening the co-operative movement in the State from the primary societies onwards, to enable it to function properly.

Mr. Saraiya welcomed the development of multi-purpose co-operative societies in the State, but uttered a warning that co-operators should not mix up the trading activities of these societies with the banking activities. "For", he said, "that way lies danger to the solvency of the movement as a whole."

Referring to the role of co-operation in the draft plan of the Planning Commission, Mr. Saraiya said co-operators should see how the movement in each state could play a significant part in working out the plans. He recalled the resolutions of the first All-India Co-operative Congress, urging among other things, acceptance of co-operative agencies, wherever they existed, as exclusive channels of economic contact between the State and the people. "I have been assured", Mr. Saraiya said, "that the recommendations contained therein and in resolution passed by other co-operative institutions are receiving the serious consideration of the Planning Commission."

Mr. Saraiya spoke of the necessity for an integrated programme of credit, crop production and marketing being prepared and worked by the co-operative movement.

The most vital and pressing problem before the country now, he said, was the problem of increasing food supply, especially in Mysore State which was a deficit State. Co-operative societies in rural areas should, therefore, take considerable interest in the promotion of grow-more-food-activities. Societies which financed agriculture and supplied credit should play an important part in promoting agricultural production. The time had come to link production with credit and marketing.

More Power Cut In Madras

MADRAS, May 3 (PTI): The Madras Government has cut power supply in the southern districts of the State by a further 10 per cent because of further deterioration in the water storages in the Pykara, Mettur and Papanasam hydro-electric systems. The total power cut is now raised to 35 per cent

ALLEGATION AGAINST RUSSIANS

VIENNA, May 3 (PTI-Reuter): Russians kidnapped seven Austrians, including a four-year-old girl, in raids throughout Vienna on Thursday and yesterday, according to the Austrian press today.

Eye-witnesses on Thursday saw a Russian jeep speeding towards the Russian sector with a civilian at the back shouting "help, help."

The same day uniformed Russians entered restaurant "Papageno" and arrested a man "wanted for spying against the Russians."

Police also picked up four Austrians, including a child in an inn.

Yesterday, a man in civilian clothes was chased and dragged away by Russian soldiers.

No reason was given for these arrests, but during the night before May 1, anti-Russian leaflets were strewn about the city.

RECONSTITUTION OF OSMANIA

Personnel Of The Committee

NEW DELHI, May 3 (PTI): The Government of India today announced the personnel and terms of reference of the Committee which has been set up to implement the decision to reconstitute the Osmania University as a Central University.

The personnel of the Committee are: Chairman: Mr. C. S. Venkatachar, ICS, Secretary, Ministry of States; and members: Mr. Humayun Kabir, Secretary, Ministry of Education, Mr. M. S. Bhatnagar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Mr. Damodar Reddy, Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Hyderabad, Mr. L. N. Gupta, Secretary, Educational Department, Government of Hyderabad; Dr. Syed Hussain, (officiating) Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University.

"WEST SHOULD HEED WHAT INDIA SAYS"

Daily Herald's Plea

LONDON, May 3 (PTI Reuter): India's complaint about the Security Council's refusal to place the Tunisian dispute on its agenda deserved to be considered seriously, the "Daily Herald" said today.

"They (the Indians) fear that unwillingness to discuss an issue which may be inconvenient for one of the great powers may undermine the purpose and ideals of the United Nations", this labour paper said editorially.

"The United Nations is one of meeting points between East and West.

"Heaven forbid that we should create a new Iron Curtain to divide one half of the world from the other."

The paper added "ever since India became a free self-governing nation, she has played a notable part in inter-national affairs. She speaks for great numbers of people in Asia whose voice has rarely been heard before, and it is wise for West to heed to what she says."

Hyderabad Tenancy Act Amendment

SECUNDERABAD, May 3 (UPI): A Six-Man Committee, with Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao as Chairman, was appointed by the Congress Party in the Hyderabad State Assembly at a meeting of the Party today. The Committee will give final shape to the amendments proposed in the Tenancy Act so as to afford maximum benefit to the peasantry in the State.

PRIVY PURSES TO PRINCES

State's Obligation Pointed Out

REWA, May 3, (PTI): Discussion on the bidget demands continued in the Vindhya Pradesh State Assembly for the third day yesterday. A cut motion by the Socialist Party leader Mr. Jagdish Chandra Joshi, on the grant of privy purses to the Princes was rejected by 33 votes to 13.

The Chief Minister Mr. Shambhunath Shukla, replying to the cut motion said that the purses had been granted by the Central Government. These grants were made according to the covenants before the merger of the States and the State Governments were obliged to respect the centre's committments.

Pakistan Official Shoots Himself

LAHORE, May 3, (PTI): Mr. Moinuddin Ahmed, Deputy Chief Controller, Import and Export, Government of Pakistan, shot himself dead, this morning at his residence. Police are investigating.

Rule Obtained By Bank Made Absolute

HIGH COURT DECISION

CALCUTTA, May 3 (PTI): The Calcutta High Court made absolute the rule obtained by the United Commercial Bank Ltd., under Article 226 of the Constitution for quashing the order of an Industrial Tribunal dated May 19 last, whereby the Bank was directed to pay certain costs and expenses incurred by an employee of the Bank in connection with certain proceedings before the Tribunal at Dehra Dun.

The Bank case was that one of its employees, A. C. Kakkar represented the employees of several other Banks in certain industrial disputes between the Banks and their employees before the respondent K. S. Campbell Puri, who was the Chairman, Central Government's Industrial Tribunal at Dehra Dun. The Bank or its employees were not parties to those proceedings and Kakkar did not represent its employees.

On the termination of the proceedings, the respondent directed that the Union representatives should be paid costs by the respective Banks of which they were employees. The Bank submitted that as its employees or the Bank itself were not parties to the proceedings and as Kakkar did not represent its employees, it was not liable to pay.

In making the rule absolute, Mr. Justice Bose overruled the respondent's contention that no appeal lay from his decision. His Lordship observed: "The Union which has been formed for the purpose of collective bar aining is for the benefit of the employees and for promotion of their interests. It is the employees who are the members of the Union. If the employees have decided that they will be represented in the proceedings by certain selected representatives of the employees, I fail to see on what reasonable principle the employer Banks can be made liable to pay the expenses incurred by their respective employees.

Youth Drowned In Bhandup Tank

BOMBAY, Saturday: Venkatraman Bhushanam, a graduate, is reported to have been drowned in Shivaji Tank at Bhandup yesterday. His body was removed by the police from the tank and removed to J. J. Hospital later on.

According to information the deceased was a graduate and was serving in the Central Railway. He was residing at Bhagwan Bhuwan, Bhandup with his brother Sundaram who is also a railway servant. Yesterday morning it is stated that Venkatraman had gone to take his bath in the tank when he is reported to have been accidentally drowned.

Death Sentence On 2 Confirmed

CUTTACK, May 2 (PTI): Mr. Justice Lingaraj Panigrahi and Mr. Justice Narasihhan of Orissa High Court today confirmed the death sentence passed on two persons and commuted one to transportation for life, in what is known as the Angul Deputy Magistrate Murder Case.

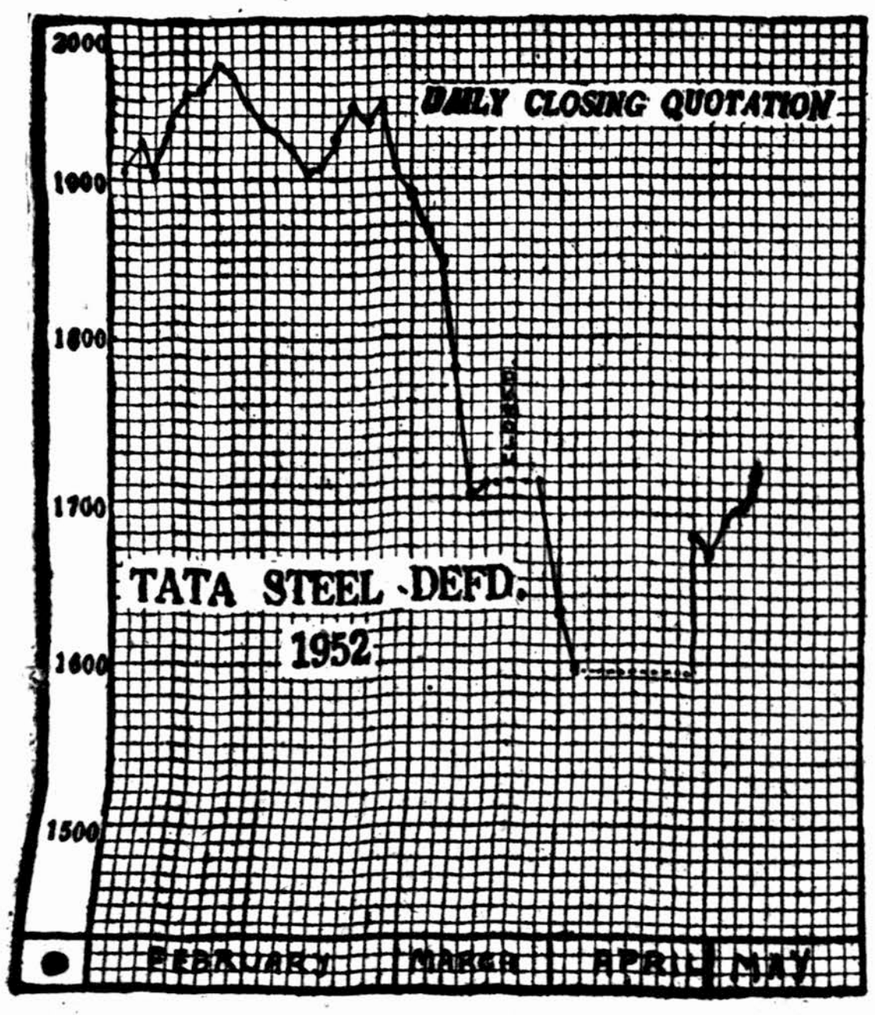
21 Villages Declared Disturbed Area

KARNAL, May 3 (PTI): Twenty-one villages in Karnal district whose inhabitants are alleged to be responsible for 695 cases of contravention of excise regulations have been declared as disturbed areas and punitive police have been posted there to maintain law and order, according to official sources.

Forty-three out of 87 outlaws said to be sheltering in these villages have been rounded up by the Karnal police.

Smuggled Gold Seized

KARWAR, May 2 (PTI): Gold weighing about fifty tolas and worth about Rs. 5,000 which was attempted to be smuggled into Karwar district from Goa, by two women was seized by the Customs authorities.



ACTIVE COVERING AND BUYING IN TATA STEELS

Textile Shares Also Improve

BOMBAY, May 3.

The Bombay Stock Exchaige displayed better tendency with increased buying support in all sections. As pointed out before buyers are regaining confidence and there is more disposition to buy. Short sales are prohibited and even moderate buying is having more effect. These exists a belief that free trading will be allowed in due course if the present improvement goes further.

Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1702-8 and advanced at Rs. 1710. Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 328. Indian Irons came in business at Rs. 22-12 and Bengal Steels hardened at Rs. 18-2.

Among mills Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 382 while Kohinoors firmed up at Rs. 310, Svadeshi mill shares were placed at Rs. 256.

Scindias were also in demand at Rs. 13-9 and Associated Cements found buyers at Rs. 169. Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 443-12.

Thereafter there was further buying and Tata Steel Defds. advanced at Rs. 1720 and Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 329. Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 383-12. Shorts were covering and there being ban on short sales, prices readily responded to small buying orders.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	382	8	0
Kohinoor (6)	307	0	0
Century (8)	267	0	0
Swadeshi Mills (6) XD	256	0	0
Central India Mills (6)	200	0	0
Simplex Mills (5)	164	0	0
New Great Eastern (10) XD	167	8	0
Indore (4)	95	0	0
Gokak (10) XD	219	0	0
Swan (20)	345	0	0
Finlay Mills (15)	250	0	0
Morarji (7)	207	8	0
Edward (15)	290	0	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4) ..	2	14	0
I. United Ord. (0-12-0)	10	12	0
I. United Defd. (0-2-0)	1	15	0
Madhusudan (5)	101	0	0
Podar (9)	120	0	0
Khatau (14)	197	8	0
Standard (15)	241	4	0
B. R. Cotton	50	10	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (10)	328	0	0
Tata Steel Defd. (93-10-6)	1717	8	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	129	0	0
Indian Iron (1)	22	12	0
Bengal Steel Corp. (0-10)	18	2	0
CEMENT			
Associated Cement (9-8) XD	170	0	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (22-1/2-15)	445	0	0
Belapur (14)	225	0	0
Shivrajpur (1-12) XD	45	4	0
Scindia Steam	13	12	6
Pre. Construction (4)	86	12	0
Tata Chemical	10	6	0
Tata Oil (1)	38	0	0
Br. India Corp. (0-12) XD	9	5	0
Indian Copper (0-14)	2	11	6
Wimco (11)	221	4	0
Alcock (17-3)	298	2	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	138	0	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1300	0	0
Tata Power (50) XD	1410	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	49	0	0
Phoenix (10)	121	4	0
Indian Mfg. (40)	3600	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	120	0	0
Colaba (6)	80	0	0
New City (12-8)	175	0	0
Minerva (6)	105	14	0
Bradbury (100)	570	0	0
Bharat (2)	24	0	0
Bharucha (0-4)	4	0	0
Mysore (6)	135	0	0
Model Mills (7-8)	157	8	0
Dawn (2)	62	0	0
Laxmi (12-8)	585	0	0
Vishnu Cotton (4)	180	0	0
Western (40)	3750	0	0
Sholapur	2650	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	23	8	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	3700	0	0
Tata Mills (2)	52	0	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (12)	149	2	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	26	12	0
New Union Mills (08)	19	0	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (14)	193	12	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	55	0	0
Berar	200	0	0
Victoria Mills	325	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Elec. (1-8)	111	14	0
Surat Elec. (2-8)	127	8	0
Broach (0-5)	6	2	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	4	0
Bombay Suburban (3)	134	6	0
Bombay Sub. (New)	132	8	0
Nagpur Elec. (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Elec. Supply	130	0	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1735	0	0
Imperial Bank (10)	423	12	0
Central New (1-8)	65	0	0
Central New (1-8)	67	8	0
Bank of India (3)	155	0	0
Union (0-5)	6	15	0
Baroda (2-8)	111	8	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	33	12	0
United Com. (2) XD	35	4	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	21	8	0
Hindustan Com.	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (3)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	75	0	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	4950	0	0
Empire (10)	490	0	0
New India (2)	43	12	0
Jupited (0-8)	8	4	0
Vulcan (0-12)	11	12	0
Indian Mercantile (2-8)	36	0	0
Universal (0-6)	8	8	0
B. I. G. (1)	15	6	0
Neptune	5	12	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	8	0
New Great	19	0	0
All-India General	6	4	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (24)	97	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Bombay Steam (10)	24	0	0
Bom. Burma New (11)	170	0	0
Burma Petrol	1	2	0
Mackenzie (6)	62	8	0
Port Canning (1)	27	8	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	255	0	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	85	8	0
India Invest. Trust (4)	70	0	0
Dharamsey Chem. (2)	48	4	0
Mukund Iron	4	6	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	10	0	0
Alembic (15)	108	4	0
Supreme Industries	92	0	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	28	8	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (12)	147	8	0
United Motor	30	12	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujerat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic	425	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	43	0	0
National Rayon	54	0	0
Bombay Cycle	25	0	0
Jost Co.	73	8	0
Digvijay Cement	77	8	0
Jam Wire			
Phalton (8) XD	95	0	0
Polson	109	0	0
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	185	0	0
Bengal Steel	103	0	0
Indian Iron	99	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1163	12	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1182	8	0
Hydro-Elec. (7)	113	12	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	250	0	0
Central India (7-8)	540	0	0
Svadeshi Mills	129	0	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	624	6	0
Laxmi	255	0	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	215	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	92	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	312	8	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	102	8	0
Surat Elec. (3-4)	131	0	0
Pre. Con. 1st	101	0	0
Pre. Con. 2nd	92	0	0
Pre. Con. 3rd	5	4	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	105	0	0
Amalgamated (5)	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (7)	.....		
Tata Chemical (8)	120	0	0
Jupiter	7	14	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie Second	80	0	0
Mackenzie First	90	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	113	8	0
Mysore Mill	96	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusuduan	12	0	0
Khatau	93	0	0
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon	81	0	0
Hume Pipe	54	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	100	4	0
Scindia	94	12	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	94	8	0
Tata Power 1951	101	0	0
Walchandnagar (6)	104	0	0
Tata Mills	.....		
OUTSIDE SHARES			
Burma Corporation	.....		
New Victoria Mills	1	8	0
New Victoria Mills (Pref)	3	12	0
Gold Mohur (20)	160	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	120	0	0
Sajjan Mills	59	0	0
Osmanshahi (5-8)	104	0	0
Ajamshahi (4-15)	80	0	0
Air Services	2	8	0
Air India Tata	34	0	0

News From U. S. Markets

Initial Rise In Cotton Prices Disappointing

WALL STREET RECOVERS WEEK'S LOSSES

NEW YORK, May 2 UPA):

Cotton market bulls who tried to keep Thursday's rally going received rough handling. They achieved some success at the start when prices moved up around 1.50 dollar a bale but all of the rise was obliterated in the mid-after noon outbreak of liquidation and hedge selling.

Buyers lost heart when mills and other trade interests failed to follow rally. Yesterday's buyers who counted on a week-end covering movement to bring a wider technical recovery were disappointed. Atlanta reports said that with the exception of a few mills working on government textile orders there had been practically no interest in buying spot cotton this week. Memphis reports said only small business had been done in old crop months.

Nearby May futures continued to gain more of its influence on the market. Open interest today was whittled down to 175,000 bales with 6-1/2 sessions remaining before position expires on May 13. Spot month swayed over a range of 49 points and closed five points higher at 38.58 cents.

The market rallied for some time after the midafternoon break but ran into liquidation from 37.97 down to 37.88 cents in the last minute of trading.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Closing prices included:

Del.	Pr. Cl.	Open.	H.	L.	Cl.
SPOT	39.33				39.40
May	38.53	38.69	38.84	38.35	38.58
July	37.88	38.07	38.20	37.70	37.88
Oct.	36.21	36.38	36.47	35.97	36.04
Dec.	36.00	36.18	36.28	35.75	35.85
Mar.	35.85	36.01	36.12	35.63	35.72
May	35.68		35.90	35.65	35.57
July	35.30	35.53	35.53	35.15	35.22
Oct.	34.08	34.15	34.20	33.90	33.91
NEW ORLEANS					
SPOT	38.30				38.35
May	38.42	38.64	38.75	38.35	38.51
July	37.81	38.10	38.16	37.64	37.86
Oct.	36.12	36.38	36.41	35.98	36.09
Dec.		36.17	36.19	35.79	35.83
Mar.	35.77	36.01	36.04	35.70	35.72
May	35.57		35.89	35.63	35.57
July	35.23	35.45	35.52	35.27	35.21
Oct.	33.96	34.16	34.18	33.90	33.93

Stock exchange prices recovered most of the week's losses in the first gain of the week bolstered by brighter labour outlook.

Traders concluded that with the presidential steel meeting on Saturday solution to the dispute was near. Aided by a favourable technical situation after a sustained sell-off stocks had the best gain in nearly two months in the averages.

Dealings dropped to 1,300,000 shares. Of 1,102 issues traded 757 advanced, 151 declined and 194 were unchanged.

Oils and rails scored the hardest gains. Rails gained by more than two points. Oils were up from a point or two to over five.

Steels and motors gained a point or more. Utilities were up fractionally.

The curb turnover amounted to 380,000 shares.

The turnover in bonds came to dol. 2,693,000.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 3.

The local bullion market was firm today with renewed buying and higher upcountry advices. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 170 and spot gold business was done at Rs. 94.

Silver arrivals were 15 bars and the offtake was 10 bars. Gold arrivals were 8 thousand tolas and the offtake was 5 thousand tolas. Silver ready was quoted at Rs. 169-4, while Gold was placed at Rs. 93-4.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, May 3.

The local produce market was steady today with moderate business. Castorseeds are hardening and May delivery was quoted at Rs. 141/-. Quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	
Bold ready delivery	30	4	0
Coromandal ready	30	12	0
Khandesh quality ready	31	4	0
Groundnut ex-mill	49	8	0
Ground oil Rly. Recept.	16	0	0
LINSEEDS:			
Bold ready delivery	27	4	0
Small Satna ready	24	8	0
Kanpur quality	24	0	0
Linseed oil ready	16	0	0
CASTORSEEDS:			
Forward May delivery	141	0	0
Ready Madras quality	28	0	0
Oil 1st pressure	18	0	0
Oil Commercial	15	8	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, May 3.

120 D Ready Japan	4	8	0
150 D Ready Japan	3	11	6
120 D Ready Italy	3	15	0
150 D Ready Italy	3	10	6
150 D Box May	736	0	0
150 D Box June	746	0	0
May highest	Rs. 710		
Lowest	Rs. 740		

Air India International	60	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	89	0	0
Hind Motor	3	9	6
Walchand Motor	40	0	0
India Steel	5	8	0
Ralli Ord.	97	0	0
Ralli Pref.	92	0	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, May 3.

MILLS

Apollo 2-14 (2-5-52)
B. Dyeing 381-4, 80, 85, 82-8, 85, 82-8.
C. India 197-8, 96-8, 200
C. Pref. 540 (2-5-52)
Century 265, 67, 66, 67-8, 67
Colaba 80 (2-5-52)
Gokak 218, 21, 19
I. U. Defd. 1-15-6, 1-15
I. U. Ord. 10-14, 10-15, 10-12
Indore 93-12, 95
Kohinoor 306-8, 9, 7-8, 9, 6, 7
New Great 167, 66, 67-8
New Union 19 (2-5-52)
Simplex 161, 60, 64
Standard 241-4 (2-5-52)
Svadeshi 255, 57, 56, 58, 56
Swan 345
C. P. Rly. 96-8
B. Steam 24
B. Pref. 250 (2-5-52)
Scindia 13-5, 13-14, 13-11, 13-12-6

BANKS

Baroda 112
Central 65
Central New 67-8
Imperial 1735
Imperial New 425, 23-12, 25
India 155, 55-8, 54-8, 55
U. Commercial 35-4

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 111-14
Andhra 1302-8, 1300
Suburban 134-6
Surat 127-8
New India 43-8, 44, 43-12

STEELS

B. Steel 18-2, 18-4, 18-3, 18-5, 18-2
I. Iron 22-10, 22-9, 22-13, 22-10-6, 22-13-6, 22-12
Tata Defd. 1702-8, 23-12, 17-8
Tata Ord. 328, 27-8, 30, 28

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 298-12, 98-2
A. C. C. 169-8, 69-4, 70
Belapur 223-8, 25
B. B. Old 443-12, 42-8, 43-12, 45
B. B. New 168-12, 70
B. B. Petrol 1-2
B. I. C. 9-4-6, 9-3-6, 9-5
I. Copper 2-11, 2-11-6
P. Const. 86-8, 87-8, 86-8, 88, 86-8, 86-12
Shivrajpur 45-4
Tata Chem. 10-1, 10-7, 10-6
Tata Oil 38
Wimco 221-4

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. P. Paid 85/12, 86

COTTON STOCKS IN BOMBAY

Export by Rail from 1st September 1951 to 1st May 1952 bales 431892.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 1st May 1952 bales 675787.

Same period last year bales 559641.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 1st May 1952 bales 583451.

Same time last year bales 469742.

Sugar Market

BOMBAY, May 3.

Ready sugar was quoted at Rs. 99/- to Rs. 104/- in the local free markets.

Business in Jeth delivery contract was done today at Rs. 94-8 to Rs. 95/-.

Talking of Books—

DOPE TO THE MASSES

Communists Use Literature As Handmaid Of Propaganda

ONE of the troubles with Soviet literature today is that it is the reflection of a revolution grown old and conservative against a backdrop painted in official bright, radical colors. The genuine fervour that inspired the early poetry and fiction with revolutionary idealism and the emergent sense of a world reborn has vanished, writes Ernest J. Simmons in 'The Nation'.

During the early 1920's the Soviet literary scene presented a striking contrast to that of today. Freedom—one might almost say a certain degree of anarchy—prevailed among writers. Numerous literary groups sprang up, each with its manifesto declaring a variety of artistic aims and ideological loyalties. Instead of dictator, the Communist Party played the role rather of referee in the major literary struggle of the time—that between the several left-wing proletarian groups which demanded hegemony, party sanction and government support for the development of literature, and the right-wing and fellow-traveller groups which insisted upon creative freedom.

This position of the party in the matter of literary controls was no doubt connected both with the social and economic conditions of the country at the time and with the struggle for power within the party.

However, with the triumph of Stalin over Trotsky and the inauguration of the First Five-Year Plan in 1928, the party felt able to move farther in the direction of regimenting literature.

And by 1932 the party boldly dissolved the powerful Russian Association of Proletarian Writers and various other literary groups and two years later set up one big organization of writers for the whole of the USSR—the present Union of Soviet Writers. Dividing the opposition in order to conquer it is a familiar party tactic, but so also is the device of combining fractions into one large organization in order to control diverse activities more effectively. In a field so resistant to control as culture, this latter device is possible only when the party has great power, and by 1932 the party had reached that stage. Far from conferring more freedom upon writers, as was widely imagined at the time, the establishment of a single union made for more sweeping controls. THERE IS GOOD REASON TO SUPPOSE THAT STALIN PLAYED A PERSONAL ROLE IN THIS MOVE.

New Turn

From 1932 until the Nazi invasion of 1941 Soviet literature developed in an atmosphere of conformity to party dictates. In general, the party still preferred to remain behind the scenes, exercising its controlling influence largely through the medium of the party fraction in the Union of Soviet Writers. Some critical battles were fought out in the press during this period, but they were concerned mostly with the problem of how to adorn Socialist realism with the trappings of Marxism, and such samovar tempests invariably took place within the bosom of the family, that is, under the aegis of the all-inclusive Union of Soviet Writers.

In short, after 1932 critics were asserting in concert that only an author with a Marxist-Leninist-Stalinist world view could correctly portray life in the Soviet Union and abroad, and hence only literature written from this point of view could be considered real art.

The Marxian interpretation of socialist realism ended in the closed and vicious circle of declaring that only the reality of socialism is real and that therefore everything hostile to socialism is unreal. Such a position was the logical outcome of party dictation, and its relation to the truth of art in literature is well summed up in a typical statement of one of the critics, M. Serebryansky, in 1938: "Artistic truth is the ability to tell everything necessary but to tell it correctly, that is, from a definite, Bolshevik point of view."

During the war, no doubt because of a shift in propaganda emphasis from the Communist Party to the unity and patriotism of the multi-national peoples of the Soviet Union, one could detect a relaxation of party controls over all the media of art and intellectual life. And at the end of the war a public report of the tenth plenum of the Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Writers recorded frank expressions of hope by prominent authors that interference in the arts would be discontinued.

Utterly Subservient

These hopes were blasted by the resolution of the Central Committee of the party on literature shortly after the war (August 14, 1946) and by the subsequent speech of the late Andrei Zhdanov, in which he not only plainly indicated what literature was considered anti-Soviet but also defined the kinds of books that ought to be written by post-war authors of belles-lettres. This resolution, as is now well-known, touched off a vast frontal attack by the party on all aspects of Soviet artistic and intellectual life. In this period of "the gradual transition from socialism to communism," the shift in the ideological line must be understood as a reflection of the new post-war national and international policy of the party.

In the "purification" drive that followed there were no doubt several objectives, but certainly one of them was the determination THAT ALL INTELLECTUAL AND ARTISTIC EFFORT MUST BE UTTERLY SUBSERVIENT TO PARTY CONTROL and should have as one of its aims the exaltation of the Soviet Union and its accomplishments over the capitalist West and America.

Perhaps the most obvious feature of the interference in belles-lettres in the post-war period, as contrasted with the earlier ones, is the direct and openly declared domination of the party in the total direction of literacy things. The party now demands that all writers adhere strictly to the guiding principle of **partiinost**—party spirit—which assumes an all-pervading organic connection between literature and politics. As one recent critic frankly put it, the writer can give a truthful and profound portrayal of reality in its revolutionary development only if he is guided by the policy of the Soviet state!

Control Apparatus

By now a formidable control apparatus has been developed in the Soviet Union to enable the party to carry out its declared intention of using literature for its own purposes. Since the whole manufacturing process of the printed word—paper presses, publishing houses, distribution—is ultimately under government control, the party has an economic strangle-hold on the output and content of literature. The propaganda line that determines the broad direction of literacy content is usually initiated in the Politburo and announced by the Central Committee in resolutions which have almost the force of law. The Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee has as one of its main duties to compel active observance of the ideological line in literature and to expose what it considers important deviations from it. From time to time it may also promulgate a new aspect or interpretation of the line or emphasize the need for special concentration on some theme. This is ordinarily done through inspired articles in PRAVDA, the LITERARY GAZETTE, or some other party organ.

Lower down in the hierarchy of controls, though capable of bringing more immediate pressure to bear on authors, is the Union of Soviet Writers, which is divided into committees corresponding to the various branches of literature. Though Communists do not predominate in the membership of of the union, they occupy most of the key posts and control it. Authors are encouraged to read their works in progress to the relevant committee of the union, and there the critical emphasis is on whether the writer has embodied in his work the true spirit of the party line.

A further check takes place in the editorial offices of the so-called "thick" magazines, for the best literature, even novels as serials, appears first in these publications. Their editorial boards in turn are made up largely of Communists, and one of their principal functions is to pass on the ideological correctness of manuscripts submitted to them.

The same is true of the editorial boards of the huge government book-publishing firms. Finally, all literary work that appears in print must receive the approval of the official government censorship office (GLAVLIT).

Last Gag

Should a literary work pass safely through this formidable

(Continued on Page 23 Col 4)

India's Problem Of Destiny

• OPEN LETTER TO • VINOBA BHAVE

BY ALFRED W. PARKAR

In several editorials and other articles of local newspapers I read about your pilgrimage campaign to eliminate peacefully the unsound land tenure system in India which condemns millions of peasants to a life of extreme poverty. I am congratulating you from the bottom of my heart to the miraculous success you achieved in your campaign, since as a former newspaper columnist, specializing since nearly 35 years in Oriental affairs, I realize that the land reform is the key to peace and social order not only in India but in the whole of Asia and in the interest of World Peace and Freedom. It is one of the vital problems for which a peaceable remedy has to be found, if the leaders of the Indian people want to avoid the tragic that other slogans make an appeal to the impoverished masses.

What Happened In China

As much as I appreciate your splendid initiative as much I am deeply concerned relating to the lasting effect of the measures you are undertaking. Instead of revitalizing the old Aryan land law of collective ownership and private cultivation you are according to the available reports simply distributing the landlots among the former tenants and small farmers as a private property, opening in the long run again all doors for the evils of private land ownership: speculating, mortgaging and usuring with the inevitable consequences of poverty and misery. Although in Communist China the seizure of land from the former proprietors was done in a different, namely violent manner, the distribution among the recipients happened in the same way as you are carrying out. About the results of this measure in China the 'Time-Life' correspondent Robert Neville made in the American Life magazine of December 31st 1951, the following statement referring to a survey by a group of Communist investigators made in an area where agrarian reform was first applied five years ago, in the north China province of Shansi.

"...the old class distinctions have been re-emerging. The investigators were surprised to find that 96 peasant families had sold land to pay for wedding and funeral expenses, an affront to the new social order. About 20 per cent of the peasants had become poor again; an equal percentage obviously wealthy. This was blamed on the fact that 99 family heads had increased their land holdings, causing prices to rise. They had even began lending money to less fortunate peasants at the usurious rate of 60 per cent per annum." The reporter concludes that "it seems inevitable that sooner or later Mao will herd his peasants into collective farms, just like the Russians."

Gessell's Theory

But there is a third way, proposed by the prominent economist Sylvio Gesell who avoids through collective ownership the evil consequences mentioned above, but gives on the other hand the peasants all possibilities and advantages of personal initiative, free enterprise and full rights of disposal of their crops which are private property of the cultivator of the liberated land.

If these agrarian measures are joined with the Gesell's money reform, introducing a non-hoardable money with stability of its purchasing power, there is no necessity to persuade landlords to give up parts of their land nor to take it from them in a violent manner, rather will be enough activated money to buy the land at reasonable rates from the landlords for the community. it may be the state, the province or the village.

The land and money reform of Sylvio Gesell's is the answer to India's needs of today, as Dr. Werner Zimmermann, the internationally known Swiss economist, pointed out in a memorandum, submitted on occasion of his visit to India in 1950 to the Planning Commission of the Indian Government. Gesell's reform theories have already entered the field of practical proof after World War I when the Austrian town of Woergl introduced non-hoardable work certificates with a stable purchasing power and created in this way an island of employment and prosperity in the midst of the Central European misery at that time. The "miracle of Woergl", making sensation in the whole world, was soon adopted by the German town of Swankirk with the same result. It is therefore understandable that the Austrian architect Anton Brenner under the influence of Woergl was promoting the introduction of the Woergl Money to finance the great building projects in Kharagpur near Calcutta when he got a call as professor to the Indian Institute of Technology.

Give It A Trial

As an ardent admirer of India and her marvellous cultural achievements throughout the ages, as a life-long promoter of peace and non-violence in the spirit of Gandhiji, I am approaching you as one of his outstanding disciples with the humble request to give to Gesell's propositions for a sound money and land reform a favourable hearing as Gandhi did years ago when Dr. Werner Zimmermann made him personally acquainted with the economical theories of that great social reformer. John Maynard Keyes, internationally known economist of Cambridge University, wrote in his latest book "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money," published by MacMillan that Gesell has been "strangely neglected" and he is strongly urging his fellow economists to study seriously his theories.

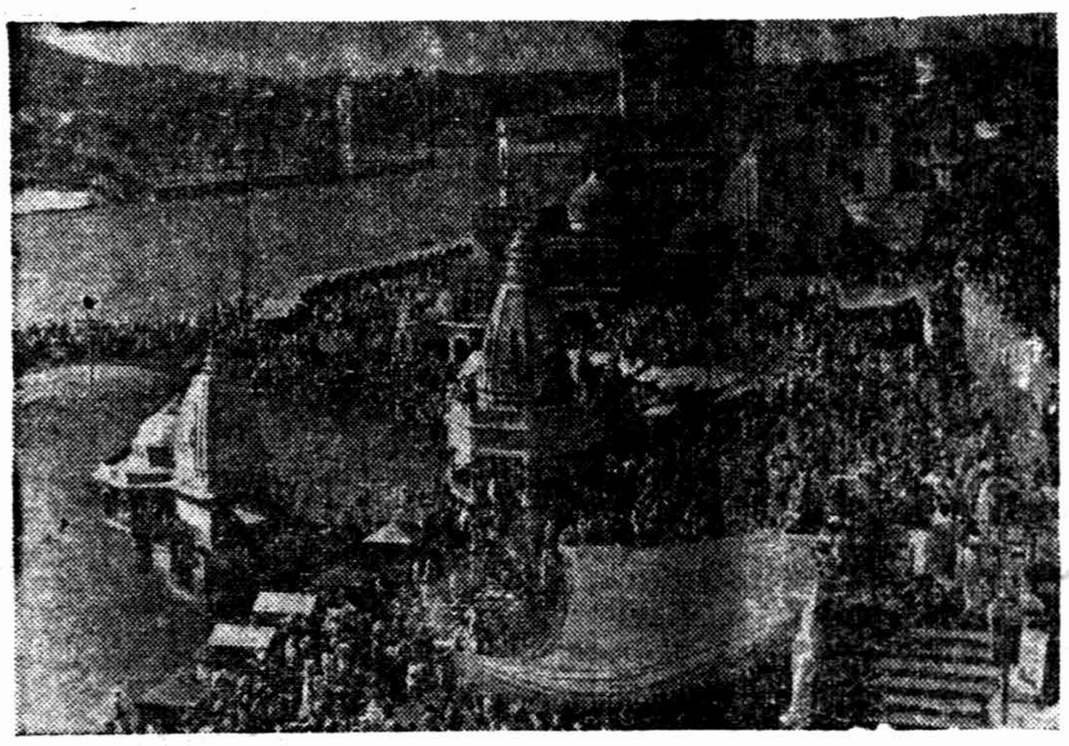
I would be glad to hear from you and send you on request Gesell's main work "The Natural Economic Order," also providing you with every further information you should desire.

609, Santa Ray Avenue,
Oakland 10, California, USA.

The Author

The former Austrian publicist Alfred W. Parker is internationally known in the peace, world government and social welfare movement. He is Executive Secretary of the International World Peace Day Committee "No More Hiroshima Movement" and a member of the International Liaison Council of the People's World Constituent Assembly.

BAISAKHI FESTIVAL AT HARDWAR



Thousands collected at Hardwar to have a holy dip in the river Ganga on Baisakhi festival. From morn ti ll late in the evening, men, women and children thronged the ghats.

PHOTO SHOWS. Two of the picturesque scenes at the main bathing ghat.

With Dyaks On Tree Tops

MISTRESS OF OMENS IN BORNEO JUNGLE

BY RITCHIE CALDER

SIGOTA is a jungle schoolgirl, aged twelve. She is the eldest of four children, three girls and a baby boy, who share house with their father, mother, both sets of grandparents and 200 other people.

They are Dyaks, or headhunters, except that they do not hunt heads any more and are much more peaceable than the nations who regard them as uncivilized and much more moral than some of those who deplore the fact that they are Pagans.

Sigota lives in the tree-tops. Her home is a "longhouse", was built on stilts, which support a platform of bamboo slats bigger than a football field, with a hut stretching all the length — just one long room with plaited screens of banana leaves partly separating each family.

Maybe a longhouse may seem curious to people outside Borneo, but a city tenement or an American skyscraper would seem just as curious to Sigota. It depends upon whether you think of a longhouse as horizontal or vertical.

One night, I shared the same room as Sigota and her family. I slept on a straw mat, on the uneven floor of bamboo stems and, after a day in the jungle I slept soundly — once I could ignore the stirrings in the jungle around us and the slitherings and scratchings of miscellaneous reptiles and night-prowlers.

This morning Sigota and I and the rest of the occupants of the longhouse were wakened at down by a chorus of roosters under the bed — because the village chickens roost, and the village pigs root, in the space between the floor and ground. They are the scavengers who deal with the refuse and sewage which is disposed of quite simply and crudely through the slats of bamboo. One has to forget the refinements of modern plumbing in a Dyak longhouse.

But the longhouse is nevertheless kept clean. This itself is quite a fact for all the water has to be carried from the river which tumbles through a gorge some distance away through the jungle.

And that was the jungle schoolgirl's first job — to collect the water from the river. She had no pitcher or pail, but a dozen bamboo bottles—lost sections of bamboo, with one knot as the bottom.

When she went down to the river her first concern was her morning bath. This meant plunging into the rapids in her sarong which has kept around her and washed at the same time as she bathed. (Laundering is simple in equatorial Borneo — the sarong was dry on her before she reached home). Then she cleaned her teeth by rubbing them with a sliver of coconut shell with its useful bristles.

Her own morning ablutions over, she filled her bamboo bottles with clear running water. One bottle was leaking. She called to a boatman who left his canoe, ducked into the jungle, took his heavy curved knife, whetted to razor sharpness, and with two deft slashes he cut another section and with a few clickers of his knife stripped it and cleaned it. It did not take a minute.

Sigota filled her new bottle and strapped it, with the others, on a rack which she slung on her back and with that straight-back and perfect posture that gymnastic teachers spend laborious hours giving to shoolgirls, she climbed back to the longhouse.

Her mother was squatting on the floor, fanning a charcoal brazier on which the rice was cooking. That and a mess of vegetables, spiced with chili pepper, and a banana from a bunch just cut in the jungle, was Sigota's breakfast washed down with a draught of cool, clean-tasting juice (not yet "milk") from a young coconut, freshly breached.

The head of her group—the longhouse is divided into working parties — called Sigota, who picked up her basket of rice seed, like a small fishing creel and joined the party. And so did I.

We filed off, down the notched tree-trunk which is the staircase from the longhouse platform to the ground, and along the jungle trail

An old crone led the way chewing a ball of lime, betel-nut, and red tobacco which had already blackened her teeth and turned her mouth to an oozing scarlet gash. She was muttering all the way — on gossiping terms with the spirits, who, because she was so old, could not harm her.

Her job was to watch the omens. Perhaps Sigota and her lively girl-friend, Sengos, who were walking along so demurely (one must not be sprightly with spirits) were hoping that they would hear the bukang-bird, because if they did they would all have to turn back and abandon the rice-planting for the day.

But no ill-omen crossed our path on the long trek through the streaming jungle to the rice field.

This was a patch of hill-jungle, a few acres in extent, which the villagers had laboriously cleared by cutting down the bigger trees and setting fire to the undergrowth and the bamboo trees. The ash lay heavy on the untilled ground.

In the middle of the patch was an erection of bamboo canes supporting a thatched roof and a platform on which was laid a variety of trinkets, a banana leaf of food and a bottle of rice-beer. The spirit whose shrine it was, likes a square meal and strong drink, washed down with water from bamboo bottles. It is one of the duties of Sigota and Sengos to replenish these bottles, throughout the heat of the day, with cool water. This water is brought from a stream high up the hill on a frail aqueduct of split bamboo cane, supported above the ground on crutches of branches, a simple and satisfactory pipeline.

But the aged Mistress of Omens, ignoring this permanent shrine, went to a corner of the patch, on the edge of the jungle, and rigged up another shrine of thin canes about three feet high and thatched it with green leaves. She squatted on her haunches, laid a leaf like a green salver on which she put some food and a sprinkle of rice from the baskets of each of the sowers, adding some of her own chewed betel-nut. Then for about half an hour she alternately scolded and cadjoled the Rice Spirit until finally she got some sort of assurance and signalled the planting to go on.

This is a daily ritual, which is very important, because if the Spirit sends the wrong omens, if he lets the wrong kind of snake (not necessarily a deadly one) stray on to the ricefield, the villagers will abandon the patch and all the labours it has meant.

The planting was very simple. The men of the party went around stabbing the ground with pointed staves and the women and girls followed dropping a pinch of rice seed, unerringly into each hole. The holes were left uncovered, an invitation to the birds (another good reason for appeasing the Rice Spirit, in whose jurisdiction bird-thieves come).

Sigota and Sengos, as schoolgirls will, were giggling over some private joke (probably me!) and sprinkling rice seed. All morning they worked in the heat of the clearing, occasionally douching their faces and having a drink at the spout of the aqueduct.

On the way back we met RAIT (BA-EET) a twelve-year old schoolboy friend of Sigota. He was also on his way home, alone, from the rubber-tapping. Since early morning he had been out with his curved parang (heavy knife) carving spiral cuts in the barks of the rubber trees.

The chromium plated wrist watch on Bait's arm and his fountain pen in his Dyak working dress is his share in the rubber-boom, which has reached deep into the jungle. For some longhouses it has meant wealth which runs to outboard motors for their canoes, wireless sets and even generators for electric light. In this longhouse I have seen a bicycle, although there is not a jungle trail along which anyone could ride it

After her midday meal not very different from her breakfast, except for a slice of pineapple which her mother had gone out and collected gratis in the jungle, Sigota had other duties. She looked after her baby brother taking him for a stroll along the platform, with him sitting astride her thighbons — not pick-aback but pickaside.

They relieved her younger sister who had been sitting waving a long bamboo cane over the rice spread out on mats to dry. This was to keep off marauding poultry. While Sigota swung this, the naked year-old beside her waved a cane three times his own size, joyously shooing off the persistent hens.

When her mother wakened from her siesta, Sigota turned to more serious work. She had to thresh some of last harvest's rice, beating it until the chaff, winnowed by the wind, dropped through the slats (with quite a lot of rice) to feed the poultry below. As a reward she had a chunk of sugar cane to chew.

When darkness fell, without even the dimming curtain of a twilight, she was still at work, milling the rice by rubbing it between two heavy chunks of wood...

Schoolgirl? Yes, Sigota is a schoolgirl. She had been working since 7 this morning but at 7 in the evening, with the crescent moon, cradled on its back, just making the darkness visible she joined a procession of hurricane lamps and flash-lamps, with Sengos (both of them in bright sarongs and ornaments in their hair) and Bait and a dozen other "schoolchilren" some of whom were over 20 years old.

They went downstairs to school which is a thatched open hut in a clearing beyond the longhouse.

The blackboard was lit by a hurricane lamp which, periodically dimmed out behind a screen of moths. Each pupil had a tiny wicklamp in front of him by which he had to read his books and tote his sums.

And they began to read in unison "Ay man saw a tiger"—"I cennut towch the top of the cocoanut tree"—"My father went to mercut today".

Sigota is a star pupil. Solo she recited "My mother is tired. I am sorry.

Proudly the teacher in his white pyjamas showed me his certificate acrediting Ibrahim bin Mantali, aged 45, as a temporary teacher. It stated that he had passed standard four in Malay and standard three in English

He may not have had much schooling himself, but he had brought literacy to these jungle Dyaks. And Sigota and Bait and their friends want to learn even if it means going to school in jungle darkness alive with strange sounds—including the echoes of the A. B. C.

EVE, PLEASE NOTE

"Beauty, charm, even mental qualities attract men much less than a woman's capacity to be happy. This should be understood by every woman. In this lies the mysterious charm of women who, though not beautiful, sometimes no longer young, attract every man."

—BORIS SOKLOFF.

ETAWAH • The Other Side Of The Medal

BY THAKURDAS BANG AND SURESH RAMABHAI

AIDED BY AMERICAN HELP AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A U.S. EXPERT THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT OF ETAWAH HAS BEEN BEFORE THE PUBLIC EYE FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME.

THE AUTHORS OF THIS ARTICLE WHO RECENTLY PAID A VISIT TO THE CENTRE HAVE SET FORTH THEIR VIEWS ON THE COST, OUTTURN AND PROSPECT OF "FULL EMPLOYMENT" PROGRAMME, WHICH ARE THE BASIC OBJECTIVES OF BOTH 'SARVODAYA' AS WELL AS "COMMUNITY PROJECTS".

IN VIEW OF INDIA'S DRAFT FIVE-YEAR PLAN MAKING PROVISION FOR SCORES OF COMMUNITY PROJECTS ON THE ETAWAH MODEL, THE OUTLAY AND THE PERSONNEL INVOLVED AS WELL AS THE DIRECT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PRESENT VENTURE DESERVE TO BE CAREFULLY STUDIED. •

'DEVELOPMENT' is the order of the day and none is so poor as cannot produce a 'plan' for raising the 'standard of life' of millions of our unfortunate villagemen and women.

Of late a development plan, known as the 'Etawah Project' has been very much highlighted and held out as a model for starting a number of like projects all over the country. Under the recent Indo-US Agreement, the US Government have promised all aid, technical, financial or otherwise, to better the condition of the country by producing replicas of the Etawah Project.

After the fourth Sarvodaya Sammelan (held at Sevapuri, Banaras, on 13th, 14th and 15th April) both of us, together with five friends, went to Etawah and spent there three days, 18th, 19th and 20th April. Our party included Sri Chandrika Prasad Pandey (of Go Seva Sangh, Wardha), working in the Village-Welfare Scheme round about Wardha town, Sri Prabhakar V. Kantekar, in-charge of the Kashmir branch of the AISA, Sri Madhukar Chaudhri, a student of the M.Com. class of the Govindram Seksaria College, Wardha, having Planning for his special subject, and Sri Ganga Prasad Gupta, a peasant belonging to the Chindwara district of Madhya Pradesh. The fifth companion was Smti. Suman Manudhane, M.A. (Economics), working with her husband in the Self-sufficient Agriculture Scheme at Mahakal, a village some four miles away from Wardha.

The Project

The Etawah Project came into being in November 1948. It covers 97 villages round about Mahewa, a small village-town at a distance of about eighteen miles to the east of Etawah, the headquarters of the Etawah district of the Allahabad Division of Uttar Pradesh. Etawah is a railway station on EIR almost midway between Allahabad and Delhi. It is surrounded by the districts of Kanpur, Farrukhabad, Manipuri and Jalaun, and is a well-known centre for oil-seeds and Ghee.

The population of the villages under this development scheme is about 79,000 and the area is 61,400 acres of which 45,500 acres are under cultivation. Bounded on the south by the Jamuna, the Lower Ganges Canal runs through this area.

Outline

The Project has been founded at the instance of Mr. Albert Mayer, an American expert town-planner, formerly of the American Army. The UP Government in an order, dated November 27, 1948, gave its formal sanction to the Pilot Project. The items covered by the Project are agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, irrigation and implements, public works and environmental sanitation, public health, women's work, village participation including sight-seeing and adult literacy.

This Pilot Project is worked by the Governmental machinery specially constituted for this purpose under the leadership of Mr. Albert Mayer. At its head is the District Development Officer, with a sympathetic District Magistrate (a former Development Officer of this Project) in the background, aided by four gazetted officers, called the Deputy Development Officers. Under them are six Assistant Development Officers (or Development Inspectors), 24 village level workers etc. Entire staff of the departments of Co-operation, Agriculture, Development, Animal Husbandry, Public Health and others, working in this area, is at their disposal. The Governmental machinery was yoked into useful service by the inspiring personality of Mr. Mayer who was able to stir it into activity.

Achievements

The Project began by distribution of improved seeds, specially of wheat and potato. Green manure, i.e., sanai seeds, and chemical fertilisers were also supplied. Use of improved and special tools and implements was also demonstrated and facilities were provided for their employment, if desired. The following are the results for wheat and potato:

WHEAT

Year	Seed distributed in Mds.	Acreage in acres	Yield per acre from desi seed in Mds.	Yield per acre from improved seed in Mds.
1948-49	915	600	8	10
1949-50	3000	2000	9½	13
1950-51	7500	5000	14	23
1951-52	10000	7000	..	18-20
	POTATO			
1948-49	300	35	98	216
1949-50	800	100	117	269
1950-51	1000	125	160	280
1951-52	1500	190	..	230

The project has by now covered about 92 per cent of wheat growing portion of the area and about 80 per cent of potato. It may be noted that the yield was specially high in 1950-51.

The factors that contributed to this, we were told, were green manure, super-phosphate fertilisers and winter rains.

These figures speak for themselves. No other part of the country can claim to have produced such results though every State Government has been spending thousands and lakhs in food campaigns. Credit for this must, therefore, be given to Mr. Mayer and his staff.

Special Features

In 97 villages of Mahewa area there are 80 co-operative societies, knit into seven co-operative Unions, viz., Mahewa, Lakhna, Aurang, Jaimalpur, Lakhi, Newari Kalan and Sherpur. There are roughly 10 to 15 societies in every Union. The Unions deal with seeds, tools, yarn and cloth, sugar, manures, and medicines etc.

In Mahewa proper there is one (and the only one in the area) centre of animal husbandry as also a tools workshop. The following are the figures of the progress of animal husbandry in the area:

It must be mentioned that both H. S. and R. P. inoculations have been hailed by the people of the locality. The same, however, cannot be said about artificial insemination.

No.	Item	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	H. S. Inoculations	4,647	18,559	22,000	24,029
	R. P. Inoculations	11,233	23,116	6,530	8,885
	Castration	670	752	862	754
	Artificial Insemination		6	220	543
	Hariana cows supplied	10	22	13	57

As regards public health, paludrine pills were distributed free in the first year. Also gemaxene was scattered to destroy pests rendering the area malaria-proof.

In the field of irrigation, three artesian wells and one tube well have been dug. Attempts have also been made to reclaim water-logged, usar and ravine lands but not with much success.

Cost Of Tools

As observed earlier improved tools form an integral part of the Project. Below we give some of the main implements together with their prices:

		Rs.
1.	Olpad Thrasher	190
2.	Cultivator-seeder	65
3.	Seed-drill	600
4.	Cultivator	85
5.	Spike with harrow	90
6.	Victory Plough	75
7.	Mower	1,200

Adult education classes, 41 in number, are running in the area. There is also a mobile library with 50 chests. From Mahewa is published a twelve-pages Hindi fortnightly, entitled 'MANDIR-SE' (annual subscription Rs. 2 only) which has some six to seven hundred subscribers.

In the whole area there are four women centres at Puthia, Marauli, Balju and Bani which are Harijan villages. At each centre there are three sevikas for maternity and child welfare, education and literacy, and craft work as weaving, knitting etc., respectively.

At Lakhna, some 10 miles from Mahewa, is the training centre where village level workers and others connected with the Project have their Refresher courses or Training. The time-table of the trainees seemed to be quite exacting.

Sight-seeing and demonstration are regular features of the Project.

Personnel And Cost

All told, no less than 125 persons from the District Development Officer down to the peon or Chowkidar are employed exclusively in the scheme. Taking into account those not directly connected with the Project but whose services are frequently utilised, e.g., Veterinary Surgeon, Circle Officer, Inspector, etc., we may say that for every two villages three persons have been engaged.

As regards the cost figures are as follows:

No.	Year	Allotment Rs.	Actuals Rs.
1.	1948-49	8,32,900	2,69,112
2.	1949-50	3,15,800	6,67,877
3.	1950-51	2,37,700	2,28,500
4.	1951-52	3,45,500	not known.

Limitations of space do not allow us to present the budget details. But in order to give a rough idea of the expenditure we reproduce below figures for main heads of expenditure (allotment) for the year 1950-51:

I. SUPERINTENDENCE.

		Rs.
(a)	Pay of officers	24,600
(b)	Pay of (i) Ministerial Staff	12,600
	(ii) Technical Staff	11,280
	(iii) Inferior Staff	9,276
(c)	Allowances and honoraria	25,000
(d)	Contingencies—(i) Recurring	5,200
	(ii) Non-recurring	1,115
	Rs.	88,471

II. EXECUTION.

		Rs.
(a)	Pay of establishment	44,760
(b)	Allowances and honoraria	41,340
(c)	Contingencies:—(i) Recurring	22,800
	(ii) Non-recurring	30,010
	Rs.	1,38,910

III. VILLAGERS PARTICIPATION.

		Rs.
(a)	Pay of establishment	1,920
(b)	Allowances and honoraria	9,540
(c)	Contingencies—(i) Recurring	11,500
	(ii) Non-recurring	14,400
	Rs.	37,360

IV. BUILDING ACCOMMODATION AND VILLAGE PLANNING.

		Rs.
(a)	Model houses	1,08,000
(b)	Replanning and Development of villages	40,000
(c)	Sanitary Wells, etc.	20,000
	Rs.	1,68,000

		Rs.
Grand Total (Allotment) for 1950-51:	Rs.	4,32,741

It can be safely concluded from the above that average yearly expenditure on the Pilot Project is about two and a half lakhs of rupees. When we inquired of Mr. Mayer about the period for which such expenditure would continue, he replied, "For ever and ever." The reply simply dumb-founded us.

The approximate annual expenditure on each village comes to about twenty-five hundred hupees.

This clearly means that to work the scheme over the whole of Uttar Pradesh a personnel of about two lakhs of people is required and we must be prepared to spend every year about twenty-five crores of rupees at least.

People's Response

As stated above a large number of peasants have made use of improved seed. But we found some of them sceptical about the innate nature of wheat seed (PB 591), for the 'roti' made of it did not taste like their familiar 'roti'.

We have already stated that the H. S. and R. P. inoculations of the cattle have done substantial good and benefited the people. So also the 'Gemaxene' sprinkling. Paludrine pills have also been taken by the people but how much good they have really rendered cannot be definitely said. About artificial insemination the less said the better. Sentiment apart, the insemination has not always succeeded. We ourselves saw one insemination and were taken aback by the unhygeinic and dirty way with which it was accomplished.

It is startling that people have not responded to co-operative societies or Unions. They do come there for seed and other articles as they would go to a market-shop. But the atmosphere of 'co-operation' or 'union' is sadly lacking. We also found that papers and books in the Unions were not properly maintained. Nor were Audit Reports paid any heed to.

We visited one Women's centre at Puthia. The registers showed a declining attendance. We also went inside a house and saw some knitting work done by a girl of 12. How we wished some such craft were taught in which mill-yarn or mill goods were not used as raw material!

But knowing as we do that work amongst the womenfolk is no joke, we commend the efforts put forth by these ill-paid young sevikas. Theirs is really a life of dedication and service. The authorities would do well to meet their genuine grievances.

Primary or Children's education forms no vital part of the Project. But we were shown at Sonbarsa a school run under new Development. We later came to know that it was built by a generous widow of the locality. There were two teachers in this school with more than 80 boys and girls reading from classes I to IV. The education imparted was all but basic and yarn on the taklies of IV class students was not worth even making a rope.

As regards tools and implements their high prices prohibit the general mass from using them. A good number of people whom we met were adverse to their use.

People also did not appreciate the instructions given by the experts, viz., they were advised that wheat crop should not be mixed with oilseeds or any other thing, which was, however, not accepted.

Again, the chemical fertilisers, being hotter in content than farmyard manures, requires more water whose deficiency injuries the whole crop — a fact realised by several peasants to their misfortune.

On the whole, response of people is very cautious and watchful. Considering the magnitude of expenses and personnel involved in the Project, it has failed to evoke a commensurate degree of enthusiasm on them. Rather it has raised new issues hitherto undreamt of.

Prospects

The limited good effect for which credit may be given to the Project is perhaps not going to be repeated henceforth.

The reason is the growing officialdom in everday business, which is bound to prove a severe handicap in further work. The Project will soon fall a prey to official ruts and become the stagnant pool as the multitude of Government projects in our country are.

We have said above that village people have not received the Project with any enthusiasm. The nature of seed, prohibitive prices of implements, heat content of chemical fertilisers, and "boss"—or "sahibana" attitude of staff are some of the factors that have contributed to this apathy. People have, as it were, an instinctive dislike for the project which is due to the grim reality that the project has created far more problems than it has solved. To be brief, THE PROJECT HAS MEANT MORE UNEMPLOYMENT. We met several poor landless labourers, including Harijans, whose fortunes have not only not improved but have tumbled down.

Potentialities Of Extension

As just shown the future of Etawah Project is dark and ominous. Its extension will prove all the more ruinous. The limitation Etawahs will also have no Mayers to produce even more wheat or potato. The co-ordinating force in official machinery would be all the more wanting.

We have already given an idea of the heavy cost and personnel involved in the few items covered by the Project. That these forbidding figures will reach astronomical heights, in case all-comprehensive planning is tried, as it must, can well be imagined.

But a planning for these modest items alone for our five lakhs of villages would require about 125 crores of rupees every year. Surely no sensible Government can dare spend hyperbolic amounts on such meagre output.

And no foreign agency can help it by way of aid or loan without depriving it of some of basic freedoms.

Main Defects

From the said short account one can easily see that there are several defects in the Plan. We may state some of them:

(i) The Etawah Project has

(Continued on page 24, col. 3)

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

I HAVE received a nice little letter from a small sister, nd I should like toshare it with ou.

She writes:—

I am S. Leela, a girl of fourteen, nd I live in Madras. I have al-ways had a very high opinion of he Balkani-ji-Bari, and I wanted o become its Member. Only ow I am able to get this precious pportunity.

I am 5½ feet in height (Taller han myself!—Dada), and I weigh 8 pounds. I am dark comple-ioned, and I am studying in the ixth form in the Vidyalaya chool. I am very much inter-sted in cricket and Hindi films nusic, although I am against ictures. I shall try to get you s many members as possible.

Will you kindly get me some en-Friends from foreign coun-ries? I do not mind Pen-Friends rom our own country, and I hall welcome their friendship lso. Do you publish any poems r stories sent by children? If o, I shall send you some.

I should like to know, too, if here is a Balkan-ji-Bari Unit in Madras? In one of your letters ou have said that very few embers are writing to you. But hen I am enrolled, I shall be riting letters so often that you ill feel bored with me.

So, I end my letter with love to ny unknown friends of the Bal-an-ji-Bari and to you.

I remain,
Your sister,
S. LEELA.

Well, Sister Leela, I am very nuch pleased to receive your etter—and you are most welcome o write to me whenever you like —We shall see who gets bored!

There is a Balkan-ji-Bari Unit n Madras and its address has een sent to you. I am sure you ill get many friends to join it, nd you will make it a very strong entre.

All children can send contribu-ions, and we shall be glad to con-ider them for publication in this heir own "corner" and our month-y journal "The Home and the World."

And will any of my sisters make en-friendship with sister Leela? hey may send me letters addres-ed to her, and I shall be glad o forward them to her. Sister eela, I shall get you also a pen-riend abroad shortly.

An Assamese Festival

Here is another letter from a nother from far away Assam, escribing one of the festivals in hat State. I am sure, you will ll feel interested in it— the nice ay he has described the festi-al:—

My dear Dada,

It is after fairly a long period f silence, that I sit to write a etter to you, just after our 'Bahag ihu' (Bihoo), an Assemese festi-al held each year, beginning on the last date of the month of 'Chat' (Chaitra), i.e., from the 13th or 14th day of April, and continuing up to the middle of Baisakh.

It is a national festival of the Assamese people and is generally observed throughout a greater part of the province. It is spe-cially observed with the greatest of merriment in this part of our province, i.e., upper Assam.

Like all other Hindu festivals, the 'Bihu' has also its special bearing to the seasonal changes, as its observance actually syn-chronises with the advent of Spring.

Assam being mainly an agricul-tural State, with its rural popula-tion, with a touch of religious de-votion in her people and a sense of beauty has always observed it in traditional manner, bringing joy and happiness to the humb-lest cottage-dweller.

It would be almost impossible to give a detailed description of the 'Bahag Bihu' with all its sig-nificance. Many learned people have written a number of articles in newspapers and magazines on the subject.

I feel I must not make long in-cursions into your valuable time, but I cannot help doing so for the extraordinary kindness you have always shown me.

I convey herewith my heartiest regards to you on the occasion of the 'Bahag Bihu', the Assamese national festival.

With the greatest of love and respect,

Yours sincerely,
KHAGENDRANATH BORA.

In Praise Of Mud

You may have read and you may write praises of several things — but here is our Brother Joy Clarke, of Hyderabad Deccan, who has written. "In Praise of Mud." The article is very inter-esting, and quite informative:—

It is a curious thing that mud, which everyone knows has no value—Idiom "cheap as dust" in-fact is more valuable than gold. Consider it in this way: If all the mud in the world were put on one side and all the gold on an-other, the mud will surely be by far more valuable. Moreover, it can also be said that mud, com-pared with other minerals, in-creases the comfort of man to a great extent.

For the sake of argument, first of all, let us clearly understand which sort of mud is being dis-cussed—whether it is the sort of mud which cars passing along on the road splash one's clothes with, or that which is in the waning fields, where our food and fruits are grown. Although they are both alike, the only dif-ference is that in one case it is in its proper place and in the other it is not! But wherever mud may be, it is always made up of two ingradients, one earth and the other water. A third can be added also namely sweep-ings. But water is the chief thing, because without water, mud cannot be made. So dust is mud from which the water has been sweezed!

Now, let us see why mud is so valuable. It provides our food. Every thing which we eat comes from mud. Meat-eaters also eat the produce of mud through animals, that is they are vege-tarians but through the agency of animals. Our clothes too come from mud. Silk and wool, of course, come from creatures which are vegetarians (who in turn live on the produce of mud). So of our necessities there re-main our houses. Bricks are burnt mud and stone also is mud, which by the weight of layer up-on layer during centuries have been pressed hard into stone.

It is not surprising that those parts of the world are more in-habited where the mud is good. Where the mud is not good there is desert. The chief ingredient of mud, as we said, is water. Be-cause by water mud is formed, remains as mud and serves men. Rivers distribute mud, and there-fore the best mud is found in rivers, as potters know very well.

Here the river Nile is the best example. If there was no Nile, Cairo, that great and famous and ancient city, infact the kingdom of Egypt itself, could not exist. The chief thing in the river Nile is its mud. Every year it is flood-ed: by means of which, when the flood subsides, a layer of black soil is formed, on which cultiva-tors plough and sow grain. From centuries nature has provided this method for cultivators, by which the inhabitants get their supplies. Actually, owing to some geographical occurrence, each year the river floods.

The ancient people thought and hoped that through the kindness of their gods and god-desses this kindness was shown to them. Naturally they did not understand the value of mud. As the flood subsided and a layer of black soil was deposited, the cul-tivators came out with their bulls and ploughs and started work; and they received the gifts of the Gods. But after a few years the yield of the land decreased and its fertility fell off. Gra-dually the desert came back and both banks were filled up with sand. Imagine what a good thing mud is!

Cat From Raccoon

One of the domestic cats at Chester Zoo, noting how visitors often threw tasty morsels of fish into the raccoons' enclosure, de-cided to join them. She hopped into their enclosure and lined up with them for titbits.

The furry raccoons had no ob-jection, and the cat made her home among them. There she raised a family of kittens, and they also learned to sit patiently and wait for titbits to arrive.

Now they are all great friends; but when the raccoons are in their trees, visitors are puzzled to see a line of eager but ord-inary cats looking at them from the enclosure labelled "Raccoons, North America."

One woman was heard to say to her children; "Our pussy must have come from Raccoon for they are exactly alike."

The Nonesuch Library

I went to the Nonesuch Libra-ry, and looked at the books in there.

The first to draw my atten-tion was Rubbish by I. D. Clare.

I thought this highly amusing. but laughed much more, I own, At Broken Windows by Eva Brick, and Starvation by Norah Bone.

Some others which made me chuckle were The Scholar by Izzy Sharp.

Hidden Lady by Betty Caesar; and The Minstrel by Ida Harp.

The Red Balloon by I. Bluett,

The Peal of Bells by A. Ring,

Hold Up by U. R. A. Bandit, and

The Tiger by Willy Spring.

A Thorny Problem by Rose Bush, reclined upon the shelf;

If you like the Nonesuch Library, now make one for yourself.

STOP WATCH

Little Paul had acquired his first watch. One day it stopped, so he took it apart and, inside, found a dead fly.

"No wonder it won't go," said he. "the engine-driver is dead."

BALD TRUTH

"I think you ought to charge less for cutting my hair—there's so little of it," said the bald-headed man to the barber.

"Oh, we don't charge for cut-ting your hair, sir—we charge for the time spent in finding it."

A Big Snowman

Billy and his two friends, Paul and Jean, were having great fun building a snowman. The snow was not very thick, though, and they had to scoop up every bit to make even a small snowman.

Then Billy said, "Let's clear away the snow from all the front paths. We can bring it back here and make our man much bigger."

So soon the paths of several neighbouring houses were clear, and the snowman gradually grew bigger.

They were just putting the finishing touches to it when Paul's mother came to the door. "Why!" she exclaimed. "You have cleared all the snow away. Here's threepence for your thoughtfulness."

She had just closed the door when Daddy came out. "Good show, youngsters!" he cried as he saw the cleared paths. "Share this shilling among you".

Then two other neighbours thanked the children.

Billy looked at Paul. "You know, we didn't really earn this money," he said.

The children looked thought ful. "We can't very well give the money back," said Jean, "but what we can do is clear the paths next time it snows—they've really paid us in advance."

Treasure In Waste Paper

A man in Calcutta recently bought a quantity of waste-paper and among it found some 1854 stamps which fetched about £1400.

News of such a find may pro-mpt some people to have a care-ful look through that pile of old paper which for years has been lying in the attic. In it they may discovered much to amuse them if nothing of value—unless the thought occurs to them that the whole pile is of value to the country as Salvage.

JUST AN IDEA

The great Marshal Foch claim-ed but one merit—that of never despairing.

Rose-Coloured

A rose bush with flowers of three colours is a delightful novelty, and Masquerade is a de-lightful, name for it.

It comes from America andhas been sent for a two-year test at the National Rose Society's trial ground at Oaklands, St. Albans. Masquerade is a polyanthus, about two feet high, and its semi-double flowers are salmon pink, scarlet, and yellow. It is not yet on the market.

Just Right

The new postman walked the whole length of the lane to the farmhouse to deliver a letter.

"My word," he said to the far-mer. "That's an awfully long lane to your farm."

"Yes," said the farmer, "but if it was any shorter it wouldn't reach here".

Balkan-ji-Bari

The President of the Gujerat Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari, Shri Harbhai Trivedi, went to Ahme-dabad recently, and visited the different Balkan-Ji-Bari Centres and Bal Mandirs at that place. He was accompanied by Shri Khialdas Mehata, Shri Jiwan Lal and Shri Ghanshyam Vyas. A re ception was arranged for him by Harijan children who garlanded him and staged a nice little pro-gramme of variety entertain-ments.

Who have not get joined the premier All-India Children's As-sociation, Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for its full particulars and enrol-ment forms, from Dada—"Gul's-tan", Khar—Bombay 21 (that postal address is enough), men-tioning your full name and ad-dress and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will be happy to become one of this Great Brotherhood!

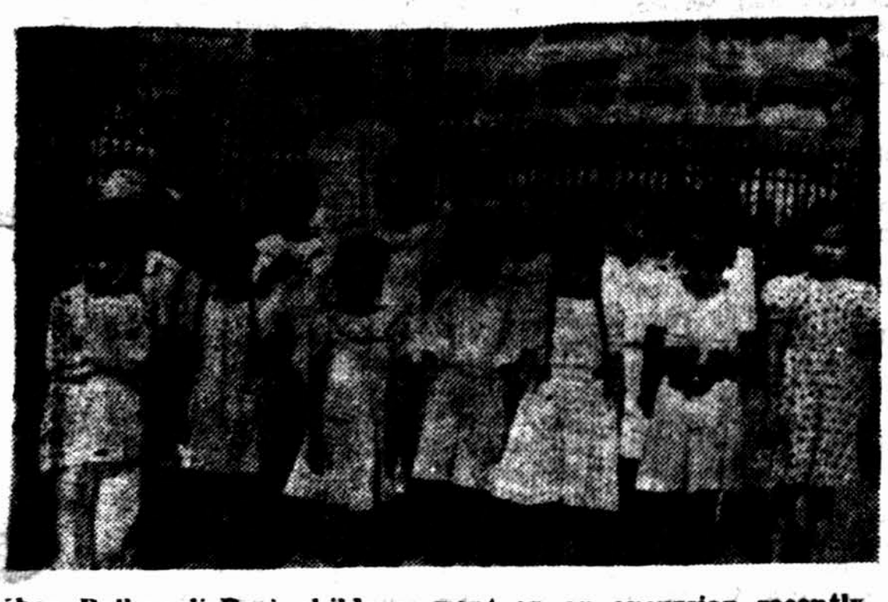
JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

BIRTH OF NATIONAL YOUTH ORGANISATION

Shri B. G. Kher presiding over a meeting of the representatives of different societies when a decision was arrived at to start a National Youth Organisation on the same lines and basis as those of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

ON EXCURSION



Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children went on an excursion recently o Madh Island, a beautiful seashore spot.

IRELAND'S 'JALLIANWALA'

Story Of Proclamation Of Republic

LONDON, (By Mail).

IF military parades were held in Dublin and other cities and towns of Ireland during the holy week of Easter that was not because the pleasant people of Emerald Isle had suddenly gone military minded but because the facts of their chequered history had forced political character on what had been a religious festival.

Thirty-six years ago in Easter the patriots of Dublin struck a blow for their country's freedom. They proclaimed the provisional Government of the Republic of Ireland in the characteristically flaming Irish language, and came into clash with the British troops. A few hundred Irishmen could be no match for the might of what then was the biggest power in the world. The rebellion was quashed. But the events became sacred in the eyes of the Irish in the same way as Jallianwala became sacred in the eyes of Indians. Today Easter Monday has become Red Letter Day in the national calendar of Ireland, and celebrated with military marches and parades.

THE PROCLAMATION

At noon on Easter Monday in 1916 a column of armed men of the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army marched into O'Connell Street in Dublin. When the column reached the porticos of the General Post Office James Connolly, the leader halted his men and gave his orders. Soon the building, along with other nearby strong points, was occupied by the Republican forces. Then Padraic Pearse, poet and writer of the Gaelic revival, read the following Proclamation of the Irish Republic:-

"Irishmen and Irishwomen: In the name of God and of the dead generations from whch she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, thruogh us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

"Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

RIGHT TO FREEDOM

"We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty: six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

"The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and posperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

"Until our arms have bought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representatives of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

DESPERATE BATTLE

"We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called."

There were in Dublin little more than nine hundred insurgents under arms and they were opposed by thousands of British troops. Four days later Pearse, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Irish Republic and President of the Provisional Government, wrote in his last despatch:

"During the course of yesterday afternoon and evening, the enemy succeeded in cutting our communications with our other positions in the city, and Headquarters is today isolated."

"The enemy has burnt down whole blocks of houses, apparently with the object of giving themselves a clear field for the play of artillery and field guns against us. We have been bombarded during the evening and night by shrapnel and machine-gun fire, but without material damage to our position, which is of great strength.

"We are busy completing arrangements for the final defence of Headquarters, and are determined to hold it while the buildings last.

'I desire now, lest I may not have an opportunity later, to pay homage to the gallantry of the soldiers of Irish freedom who have during the past four days been writing with fire and steel the most glorious chapter in the later history of Ireland. Justice can never be done to their heroism, to their discipline, to their gay and unconquerable spirit in the midst of peril and death.

"IF WE ACCOMPLISH NO MORE THAN WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED, I AM SATISFIED, I AM SATISFIED THAT WE HAVE SAVED IRELAND'S HONOUR."

THE LAST OF THEM

On Saturday afternoon Pearse wrote out the order for surrender. Then came the executions of the leaders, of Pearse, of Connolly, who having been severely wounded during the fighting, was executed tied to a chair, and of 14 other leaders.

The rising might seem to have failed but, in fact, it was, in the words of one writer, "one of the most arresting and indubitable examples in all history of the triumph of failure." Within three years the First Dail (Parliament) had assembled and proclaimed the Republic anew.

BY RAIL OVER CLOUDLAND

(Continued from page 2, col. 5)

be surmounted in any other way. After going forwards up one arm of a zigzag the train goes backwards up the next arm, thus climbing almost vertically above the preceding stretch of track.

The regular passenger train takes about nine-and-a-half hours to reach the highest point on the main line from the coast. It is good going for a man to climb a steep mountain at a rate of 1,500 ft. an hour, but the heavy train does better than this.

Probably the chief value of the railway is to serve the mines that lie in the valley of the Mantaro River beyond the western cordillera of the Andes. At Cerro de Pasco there are some of the largest copper mines in the world. In the opposite direction a line runs south-east for about eighty miles to Huancayo, an important market town.

But the long ascent on the western side of the cordillera connects the capital with other important places such as Chosica, a health resort in the Rimac Valley; San Bartolome, centre of a fruit-growing district; Chicla, once a mineral market and the place at which the Peruvian Corporation took over the completion of the railway; and Casapalca, the site of a large smelter.

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But along the greater part of the route the grandiose scenery consists of lofty ranges of bare rock, scarred by landslides and exhibiting the effects of all the various processes of denudation.

As you go inland from the coast you leave behind the coastal terraces, where rain falls only once in many years, and you pass through a region of lesser mountains, where fog may hover for months on end, but where the intervals between any considerable falls of rain may be five or even ten years.

Then come semi-desert plains where it rains even more rarely until the zone of steep valleys with annual rains is reached. Beyond that, in the vast region of lofty mountains and plateaux, there may be frequent rains in the summer months. Snow lies permanently on the peaks of 20,000 ft. or more.

Many of the great railways in other parts of the world have been paid for in blood as well as money, and this railway was, unfortunately, no exception. Men working on the precipitous mountain slopes were sometimes killed by falling rocks or by accidents with their equipment.

One of the bridges, the Verrugas bridge, was named after a mysterious disease that was prevalent in a region extending for about thirty miles around it, and that claimed victims among the workers. When completed, this steel girder viaduct was the third highest bridge in the world.

I made my first journey on this wonderful Central Railway of Peru some years ago.

In the train, within a few hours of leaving Lima, I crossed the continental divide at nearly 16,000 ft., and although I had been accustomed to living at 8,000 ft. in Mexico during the previous three years, I noticed the effect on heart and lungs as I approached La Cima.

One unhappy traveller was so badly affected by mountain sickness long before we reached the summit that he had to be carried from the train.

But on no account would I attempt to deter anyone from making this remarkable journey from sea-level to cloudland in less than twelve hours.

Not only does it reveal a cross-section of Peruvian life and architecture, but during the railway journey there is time to ponder on the marvels of this feat of engineering; and no British subject could fail to feel proud that compatriots of his have played leading parts in the drama.

Red Literature As Propaganda

(Continued from Page 19 col 5)

array and be published with some undetected ideological impurity, which occasionally happens, it is almost certain to be pounced upon by reviews—literary magazines as well as books are reviewed. And if there is any hesitation to review the work, which is sometimes the case, or if reviewers have failed to note and criticize ideological faults, an officially inspired statement appears in the press to set matters right.

This usually elicits recantation all around—from the author, officials of the Union of Soviet Writers, the editorial head of the responsible magazine or publishing house, the careless reviewer, and often from the editor of the publication in which the erring review appeared.

It is safe to say that few of the notable artistic works of Soviet literature of the past—and there have been some very fine ones—would be officially acceptable if offered for publication in this post-war period of tight regimentation.

When they are occasionally reprinted, textual changes are introduced in order to bring them "up to date" ideologically.

Even so recent a production as Simonov's war poetry, enormously popular and enthusiastically reviewed when first printed seven or eight years ago, was violently attacked a few months ago when reissued in a collected volume.

In Stalin's Image

Thus literature in the Soviet Union since the war has necessarily been devoted largely to the greater glory of the Communist Party. If imaginative literature tends to exalt its subject as the most adequate mirror of life, Soviet literature today exalts it as a mirror of idealized Soviet life.

In such recent fiction successes as V. Azhayev's "Far from Moscow," S. Babayevsky's "Light over the Land," V. Zakrutin's "Floating Station," G. Nikolayeva's "The Harvest," and A. Kozhevnikov's "Life-giving Water," real problems of Soviet daily living are dealt with, and often against carefully described backgrounds of village or town, of factory or huge construction effort.

However, the psychological presentation of character is hopelessly stereotyped, plainly and tiresomely manufactured out of the whole cloth of official ideology.

In the past, fiction reflected with varying degrees of faithfulness the central problem of Soviet life— the tragic struggle between the old and the new in the fierce effort to build a socialist society. Party motivation was nearly always present, but the reality of the abiding conflict was rarely sacrificed to Communist doctrine. The positive hero in this earlier fiction moved in an arena of activity that often had the authentic ring of real life, for the party had not yet found a formula of idealized life and was in no position to enforce one.

TODAY THE POSITIVE HERO OF FICTION IS NEARLY ALWAYS A COMMUNIST, CAST IN THE FATHER-IMAGE OF STALIN.

He may have certain weaknesses, often the only element of dramatic conflict—impulsiveness, pride, a desire to abandon the collective and do everything himself, hostility to innovation, failure to educate a wife lacking his Bolshevik virtues. In the end, however, these weaknesses are always overcome by an application of stereotyped ideological remedies. Soviet literature today prides itself on portraying only average men and women, but it casts them in the official image of idealized positive Communist heroes and heroines.

The Truth

Since fiction is sold in enormous quantities in the Soviet Union, one naturally wonders how the average Soviet citizen reacts to these "average" heroes and heroines and to the idealized life they lead. The present writer has been conducting a study of certain features of Soviet literature, through interviews and questionnaires, among Soviet D.P.'s here and abroad, some of them former members of the Writers' Union.

The nearly uniform answer to the point mentioned above is that the average Soviet citizen reads between the lines of such novels and develops "an unusual virtuosity" in dismissing positive heroes as unreal and accepting the so-called negative characters, motivated by "bourgeois survivals," as the truly realistic portrayals.

It is almost too much to expect, however, that such virtuosity in interpretation should be very common among the masses of Soviet readers. Some allowance must be made for the effectiveness of the propaganda element in belles-lettres. Then, too, the unfailing success-story of novels and plays today, a Socialistic variation of such endless Horatio Alger themes as are found in "Luck and Pluck," "Sink or Swim," "Survive or Perish", must serve psychologically as the WISH-FULFILMENT of countless hard-pressed peasants on the cooperative farms and labourers in the factories.

In its post-war development Soviet literature has become the perfect propaganda instrument, for it is presenting for popular consumption a series of consistent, idealized Communist heroes who —the party no doubt hopes—will stand in their personal lives, heroic actions, and answering loyalty to the regime as instructive models for the average Soviet citizen. It is through this negative sense of reality—the idealization of life which the party foists upon the public both as a reflection of Communist aspirations and as an opiate to minister to its discontent—that Soviet literature today can best serve the purpose of the social historian seeking to make use of it as evidence of Soviet life.

Khyber Pass In Film

(Continued from page 2, col. 1)

Englishman Richard Greene who is loved, in turn, by McNally's wife, Paula Corday.

On her recent Korean junket, Betty Hutton entertained around 90,000 United Nations troops, often within 1,000 yards of the front lines. "We were often ahead of our artillery," she said, when she landed at Los Angeles international airport loaded with Japanse toys for the kids. Her next stop has scheduled as the Vaudeville stage of New York's Palace Theatre.

MGM producer-writer Leon Gordon left for London to collect background material for his "Rougues' March," which will be filmed in England and India. Background of Gordon's story is India's Khyber Pass. While in England, he planned to do research on the Grenadier Guards, featured in the picture.

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Cosmic Ray Research In Australia

INDIAN SCIENTISTS' CO-OPERATION

By Carles Lynch

RECENT research work on cosmic rays in Australia, carried out at the University of Melbourne, has endorsed overseas investigations that the rays split up the atom so that its various fragments produce additional tracks to form a characteristic pattern. This suggests that the V-particle decays into a meson and and proton.

The research work has also produced results which are believed to be of considerable importance in the theory of meson production —and incidentally has led to the discovery of an easterly wind, with a velocity of 150 miles an hour, at a height of 95,000 feet, in the State of Victoria.

During the last two years a team in the Physics Department at the University has been engaged in research on cosmic rays using nuclear emulsion plates, carried to high altitudes by balloons. The nuclear emulsion technique was pioneered by Professor C. F. Powell at Bristol, and he received the Nobel Prize for this work.

The team working in Melbourne comprises Dr. V. D. Hopper, Dr. S. Biswas of India (a UNESCO fellowship holder), Dr. J. F. Darby, Dr. R. W. Parsons (Lyle Fellow), Miss J. Laby, and Mr. A. Wilson (Department of Supply).

SIMPLE METHOD

While on a Nuffield Fellowship, Dr. V. D. Hopper, spent some time at Bristol, and on his return to Australia, he began to use this technique for the study of cosmic rays in the southern hemisphere. The method is simple in principle. Glass plates coated with photographic emulsion, which is about half a millimetre thick, are lifted by hydrogen-filled balloons to an altitude of about 90,000 feet. Cosmic rays pass through these thick emulsions and produce tracks which appear under a microscope as black lines, sometimes dotted when the plates are developed. Occasionally the cosmic rays split up an atom in the emulsion, and the fragments of the atom produce additional tracks, the pattern created giving the appearance of lines radiating from a single point.

While studying these patterns on a developed plate the Melbourne investigators, using a special Cooke Troughton and Simms scanning microscope, observed that a pair of tracks came from a single point on the plate.

The tracks were shown to be a meson and a proton, and it was suggested that they represented the decay of a V-particle into these two particles. The original decay tracks had been found by Rochester and Buller at Manchester, and it was thought by them that the V-particle decayed into two mesons. Recent work in England and America, using the cloud chamber technique, has verified that many of the V-tracks consist of a proton and meson, as proposed by the Melbourne work, although other examples, showing the decay tracks as two mesons, are also obtained. No examples of this latter type of decay have so far been observed in the use of the nuclear emulsion technique

IMPORTANT EVENT

Another important event was observed by the Melbourne team. This has been interpreted as a proton of energy 1,000,000,000,000 volts colliding with a hydrogen nucleus in the emulsion, to produce six charged mesons and three uncharged meson. This event is the second of this type observed, but is the first where energies of several of the emerging mesons could be measured, and the results obtained will prove of importance in the theory of meson production.

A study has also been made of collisions of charged and uncharged high energy cosmic rays, with heavier atoms than hydrogen, namely, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, bromine and silver, and these results, combined with the proton—hydrogen collision, have given a lead to investigations of the mechanism of meson shower production in heavy nuclei. It has been shown that the meson coming from a heavy element, produced by an energetic primary cosmic ray, have usually been produced by several separate collisions inside the atom.

Several methods have been tried by various investigators for producing high-altitude flights to assist these experiments. One employed in the Melbourne experiments consists of the use of three balloons, the outer one containing two others, one inside the other. The inner-most one holds the nuclear plates, the outer balloon takes the inner ones quickly up to 70,000 feet, slowly to 90,000 or 95,000 feet, when the Outer one bursts, leaving the third baloon, with the plate, to drift slowly to the ground.

BALLOONS FLOWN

In the latest experiments pairs of balloons are launched carrying a light aluminium-coated gondola, about two feet in diameter, in which the plates are mounted The complete flight is followed with the use of balloon theodolites

Immediately the balloon reaches the ground, search parties are sent out to recover the plates. The sucess of this method is due to planning by the Senior Meteorological Officer, Mr. G. Treffrey of the Commonwealth Meteorological Branch, and there has been only one loss in the last 13 flights.

From the various balloon flights carried out it has been observed that during the last five months, an easterly wind has been present above the height of about 60,000 feet, but usually much higher, and no one occasion in Victoria it reached a veloeity of 150 miles per hour at 95,000 feet. The presence of this constant easterly above Victoria had not previously been observed, and its presence suggests a new field for research.

At the present time cosmic rays are the only particles energetic enough to produce meson showers of any size, and it will be very many years before man-made accelerators can better the present method.

The work at the University of Melbourne is carried out in the Physics Department, which is administered by Professor L. H. Martin, Professor of Physics.

SECRET RECIPE OF COCA-COLA

What is Coca-Cola?

Roughly half water and half sugar, it is also made up of caramel, phosphoric acid, vanilla, caffeine, extract of cocoa leaves, cola nuts, and a top-secret compound known as 7X. Only two men living know the formula and only once have they committed it to paper. (It is now locked in the vaults of a bank). Fearful of accidents, the company even forbids them to travel by plane at the same time.

ENGROSSED!

Research work on cosmic rays in Australia, which is carried out at the University of Melbourne, has verified overseas experiments in relation to the splitting of the atom by the rays, supporting the conclusion by British researchers that the V-particle decays into a meson and a proton. The Australian experiments have produced results which are believed to be of considerable importance in the theory of meson production.

Professor L. H. Martin, Professor of Physics at the University of Melbourne (right) with Dr. V. D. Hopper, senior lecturer in charge of cosmic ray research using nuclear emulsion technique. They are discussing a high energy event found on an exposed plate.

Etawah Project

(Continued from page 21 col. 5)

concentrated on wheat and potato alone regardless of other important factors necessary for a self-sufficient agriculture.

(ii) It is supremely oblivious of village and cottage industries.

(iii) Relying on chemical fertilisers the Project has paid no heed to composting manures and utilisation of the hidden wealth in human and animal excreta.

(iv) The implements it seeks to be made use of create more unemployment.

(v) The adult and school education initiated by it have nothing to do with Basic education or Nai Talim.

(vi) The Project not only ignores the millions of our landless labourers but also renders their plight far more miserable and worse.

(vii) It seeks to transform our agriculture into an industry living at the mercy of Big Business and High Finance.

(viii) The cost and personnel of the Project render it futile for a poor country like India.

(ix) It makes our villages depend on cities and our country on foreign countries or powers.

(x) It compels a villager to look to the Government or expert as its 'mai-bap' and loose all initiative and free-will.

(xi) Deeply analysed, it is an attempt to uproot the unsophisticated people off their feet and transplant them on an alien way of life.

No wonder if like those of a Brayne, the self-styled Socrates in an Indian village, the labours of a Mayer, Hercules in an Indian village, may also come to naught for he knew neither the village nor its people.

Conclusions

We cannot help reaching the conclusion that it is neither a plan of the people, nor for the people, nor by the people, but something imposed from above having no secure foundations below. The superstructure gone, it will fall like a pack of cards. A Project with so serious defects cannot be recommended for India. Taking into account the political, economic, social, cultural and other implications of the Project we would request all concerned not to touch it even with a pair of tongs.

The truth about Etawah must be told. And it is this. Grandiose and costly, the Etawah Project is completely unsuited to our soil. At its best it cannot help us any more than a diet of butter and butter alone can help one's body grow and develop. Concerned with the very limited sphere of growing more corn, it seeks to smash village life to pieces render people dependent and victim of centralisation and make the country a pawn in alien hands. Only a Government sitting at the Elusian altitudes of New Delhi and cut off from its people, can think of such disastrous and slave-producing projects which only support the reactionary, capitalistic and exploiting elemets of the society at the cost of hungry and naked millions, making the rich richer and the poor poorer still.

Best Common Foe

"We are surely, if slowly, moving forward. We move forward by education. Children are not born with standards of conduct. They must be taught. We must seek mankind's ultimate salvation by widening the scope and increasing the power of our teaching. The recalcitrant who would hinder our move towards the goal, be he politician, soldier, or scientist, must be recognised as an enemy of mankind and dealt with accordingly. And if, as may well be the case, we feel the need of a cause in which to combine for the fight against the common foe, that cause must be sought in the fight against nature, against pestilence, suffering and want."

—Prof. K. Mather, F.R.S.

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